Cambria Freeman.

H. A. McPIKE, Editor and Publisher.

"HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE, AND ALL ARE SLAVES BESIDE."

Terms, $2 per year, in advance.

VOLUME VI. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1872. NUMBER 34.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS!

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING, PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

FARMERS, SEE THIS!

BUCKEYE

GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER,

Patented Feb'y 1st, 1870.

MANUFACTURED BY

NIEBEL & PENNINGTON

Tiffin, Ohio.

The Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner is far superior to any other Fanning Mill ever made, having more than twice the screening surface of the ordinary mill, while it is neat and compact, and can be easily handled and lifted around by one man. Its capacity for cleaning is from 50 to 75 bushels per hour, and runs so easily that it can be turned by a boy ten years old.

Added to the above advantages, it is far cheaper than any other Fanning Mill now made.

To substantiate our assertions, we give the following as the opinions of several reliable gentlemen, residents of Seneca county, Ohio, who have given the "CLEANER" a thorough trial:

We, the undersigned, have thoroughly tested the Buckeye Grain and Seed Cleaner, and believe it to be superior to any one in use for cleaning Wheat, or other small seeds, for market or for sowing, as it separates every grain of Chess, Cockle or Rye from Wheat designed for seed, and all Red Dock from Timothy, and all wild vines seed from Flax, so as to render each particular kind of seed designed for sowing purposes pure and entirely free from filth and foreign grains.

N. G. HAYWARD,	THEO. T. INK,
WM. LANG,	J. BOWERSOCK,
Dr. J. D. O'CONNOR,	G. KINZER,
JAMES DORAN.	

The undersigned are the regularly constituted AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE BUCKEYE GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER in all parts of Cambria County, except the Townships of Carroll, Chest, Clearfield and Susquehanna, and will in a short time call upon the farmers of the different Townships and demonstrate to each farmer, if he can learn, that this "Cleaner" will do all that is claimed for it.

The "Cleaner" can be seen and tested at any time by calling on us at our farms, one-and-a-half miles northeast of Ebensburg.

☞ All orders or letters of inquiry will receive prompt attention if addressed to

HOOVER & WEIBLE,
Aug. 23.-tf. Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa.

THE undersigned has the agency for the manufacture and sale in Carroll, Susquehanna, Chest and Clearfield townships of the above described GRAIN AND SEED CLEANER, which he will furnish on short notice and at reasonable rates. The "Cleaner" will be exhibited at Carrolltown, St. Nicholas and St. Augustine, — Cause and effect in operation.

JAMES BYRNE.
Carroll Twp., Sept. 13, 1872.-4t.*

FARMERS!

LOOK AT THIS!

The Farmer's Favorite

GRAIN DRILL,

STONER'S

Fanning MILL,

AND THE

KEYSTONE CIDER MILL!

FOR SALE BY

L. & S. W. DAVIS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILLIAM KITTELL, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Colonnade Row, Centre street. [Jan.20.-tf.]

DR. CARPENTER,

136 MULBERRY STREET,

NEWARK, N. J.,

Is now treating successfully

Consumption, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of Throat and Lungs, with his COMPOUND MEDICATED INHALATIONS, CONCENTRATED FOOD, AND COUGH SYRUP.

During the past ten years Dr. Carpenter has treated and cured thousands of cases of above named diseases, and has now in his possession certificates of cures from all parts of the country. The Inhalation is breathed directly into the lungs, soothing and healing over all inflamed surfaces, entering into the blood, it imparts vitality as it permeates to every part of the system. The sensation is not unpleasant, and the first inhalation often gives very decided relief, particularly when there is much difficulty of breathing. Under the influence of my remedies, the cough soon grows easier, the night sweats cease, the hectic flush vanishes, and with improving digestion the patient rapidly gains strength, and health is again within his grasp.

The Concentrated Food rapidly builds up the most debilitated patient, presenting to the stomach food all ready to be assimilated and made into good, rich, healthy blood.

The Cough Syrup is to be taken at night to alleviate the cough and enable the patient to obtain sleep. *Full directions accompany each box of my remedies which consists of*

One Inhaler; One Bottle of Alterative Inhalant
One Bottle of Soothing Febrifuge Inhalant; One Bottle Anti-Hæmorrhagic Inhalant; One Bottle Concentrated Food; One Bottle Cough Syrup.

Price of Box containing medicines to last one month, $10; two months, $18; three months, $25. Sent to any address C. O. D. Pamphlets containing large list of patients cured sent free. Letters of inquiry must contain one dollar to insure answer. Address,

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.

Dr. Carpenter's *CATARRH REMEDY* will give immediate relief, and will effect a permanent cure in from one to three months. Price of remedy to last one month, $5; two months, $8; three months, $10.

CANCER in all its forms successfully treated. Send for list of patients cured.

A. H. CARPENTER, M. D., Newark, N. J.
August 9, 1872.-1y.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT

TO THE

CONSTITUTION of PENNSYLVANIA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of Pennsylvania.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following Amendment of the Constitution of this Commonwealth be proposed to the people for their adoption or rejection, pursuant to the provisions of the tenth article thereof, to wit:

AMENDMENT:

Strike out the sixth section of the sixth article of the Constitution, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "A State Treasurer shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at such times and for such term of service as shall be prescribed by law."

WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JAMES S. RUTAN,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved—The twenty-second day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. JNO. W. GEARY.

Prepared and certified for publication pursuant to the Tenth Article of the Constitution.

[7-13.-3m.] FRANCIS JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Office Secretary of the Commonwealth, Harrisburg, June 26th, 1872.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

☞ SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

R. R. Davis & Co.

HIGH STREET,

Three Doors West of Centre Street,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Boots and Shoes,

FLOUR, FEED, BACON, FISH,

Coffee, Tea, Syrups and Molasses.

ALL WHICH THEY PROMISE TO SELL AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Country Produce taken for GOODS.

JOHN H. MURRAY.... .....JOS. M. DUNN.

Murray & Dunn,

PROPRIETORS OF

PHŒNIX FOUNDRY AND STOVE WORKS,

HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

HAVING purchased the establishment lately known as Enterprise Foundry, we are now prepared to manufacture

LIGHT CASTINGS

The Various Styles of Stoves

manufactured at our establishment are in all respects equal to any in the market.

Steam Engines and all kind of Machinery

promptly and satisfactorily repaired.

☞ All our work is warranted to be exactly what it is represented. [Aug. 30.-tf.]

CAPS, CAPES, TORCHES,

AND

FLAGS of All Sizes;

Lanterns, Leggings, Badges, and Campaign Goods of all kinds.

Buy from Manufacturers,

John W. Pittock & Co.

Opp. Postoffice, PITTSBURGH, Pa.

Send for Circulars.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & CO., *Fine Art Publishers*, Portland, Maine.

THE DARK DAY IN 1780.

We publish a condensed account of this remarkable phenomenon, by D. T. Taylor, of Rouse's Point, N. Y. The article was originally published in the *Boston Journal* of June 14, 1871. The phenomenon has never been explained. Dr. Tenney, in 1785, wrote to the Historical Society that the ability of the land had endeavored to present a cause, but, said he, "you will agree with me that no satisfactory solution has yet appeared." In similar language wrote Dr. Noah Webster in 1843. The theory of some, that it was smoke and ashes from forest fires, extensively ranging, was disproved. No fires in the forest could have been sufficient to spread a dense cloud over the whole of New England and even some parts of the Middle States. It came too suddenly, with no wind to carry it from one point to another. It was a darkness that settled down over an area of more than 300,000 square miles at the same time. Here is the story in brief:

On the 19th of May, 1780, the inhabitants of New England and the adjacent parts were the trembling witnesses of a phenomenon never seen before nor since, and which to this day remains unexplained. The year was celebrated for its numerous auroral exhibitions in this latitude. They covered the midnight heavens with corruscations of red and silver, and streamed out like lightning, seeming, says one writer, fairly to flash warmth in the face. The winter preceding was marked by extraordinary severity. Snow lay on the ground from the middle of November to the middle of April. In December and January a storm continued for seven successive days, and the snow fell to a depth of four feet on a level in this single storm, and with drifts eight and ten feet high. Sheep were buried in the drifts for many days, and even men and animals perished with the cold. Long Island Sound was crossed by heavy artillery on the ice. Narragansett Bay froze over so hard that men traversed the ice from Providence to Newport in skating parties, and from Fall River to Newport loads of wood were conveyed on the ice through Bristol ferry.

Previous to the 19th a vapor filled the air for several days. There was a smell of sulphur. The morning of the 19th was overcast with some clouds, and rain fell over the country, with lightning and thunder. Scarcely any motion was in the air, what wind there was came from the southwest. By nine o'clock in the forenoon, without previous warning, the darkness stole gradually on, with a luminous appearance near the horizon, as if the obscuring cloud had dropped down from overhead. There was a yellowness of the atmosphere that made clear silver assume a grass green hue. Then a dense, undefinable vapor settled rapidly and without aerial movement over all the land and ocean from Pennsylvania to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the darkness it caused sinking by degrees until the sunlight was effectually shut out. Ordinary cloud it was not. The rapidity with which so large an extent of country was enveloped precludes the possibility of supposing this to have been a natural cloud moving laterally. Besides this, the day was too calm to imagine such a thing. Down came the darkness thicker and thicker. By ten o'clock the air was loaded with a thick gloom.—The heavens were tinged with a yellowish or faint red; the lurid look increased; few, if any, ordinary clouds were visible. The sun, in disappearing, took on a brassy hue. The lurid, brassy color spread everywhere, above and below. The grass assumed the color of the sky, and all out doors wore a sickly, weird and melancholy aspect—a dusky appearance as if seen through a smoked glass. By eleven o'clock it was as night itself, and from this time until three in the afternoon the darkness was extraordinary and frightful.

The extent of the darkness was greater than is related of any other similar phenomenon on record, not excepting the celebrated dark days over Egypt and Judea. It reached south to the northern half of Pennsylvania, and from thence along the coast northeast to the wilds of Maine, eastward to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and out at sea 120 miles southeast of Boston, and undoubtedly much farther; west to the valleys of Lake Champlain and the Hudson River, and north into undefined regions in Canada. Portland, Boston, Hartford, New York, West Point and Albany were affected by it. But the degrees of darkness differed in different places, the deepest night settling over New England. A tract of land and sea 800 miles in length and 400 miles in breadth, embracing an area of 320,000 square miles, was known to be covered by the cloud, and so far as can be ascertained, a population of 700,000 souls sat for a portion of the day and night in a gloom more or less profound and inexplicable.

Just how dark the day was is attested by indisputable evidence. The hour and minute could not be discovered on the face of a clock or watch by persons of unimpaired eyesight. Candles became an absolute necessity both out doors and in, as it was impossible to transact ordinary business without them. Fires on the hearthstone shone as brightly as on a moonless November evening, and all dinner-tables were set with lighted candles upon them, as if it were the evening repast. The keenest eyes in doors could not see to read the common print. So far beyond any ordinary fog was the effect that stages on the road either put up at the nearest hotel during the mid-day hours, or carried candles or lanterns to enable the perplexed driver to well see his way.

And the brute and feathered creation seemed puzzled and agitated. The birds ceased to fly, and hid themselves in the branches of the trees. As the darkness increased they sang their evening songs as they do at twilight, and then became silent. Pigeons on the wing took to the shelter of the forest as they do at night. The whippoor-will, as if it were truly night, cheerfully sang his song through the gloomy hours. Woodcocks, which are night birds, whistled as they only do in the night time. Bats came out of their hiding places and flew about. The fowls marched solemnly to their roosts as they do only at nightfall, and, after cackling for a while over the mystery of so short a day, became still.—Cocks crowed as is their custom at nightly intervals and the early breaking of day. Frogs piped their evening concert, and dogs whined or howled and ran away as on the approach of an earthquake. The herds of cattle on New England's thousand hills sought the shelter of the shed or barnyard, lowing as they came to the gate, and sheep huddled around the circle with their heads inward—the invariable token of apprehended danger.

On the human family the effect was still more curious and terrifying. The mechanic left his tools in the shop, the farmer his plow in the furrow, and each moved in silent and marveling mood toward the barn or dwelling. On the home threshold they were met by pale and anxious women, who tremblingly inquired: "What is coming?" The alarmed traveler, seeking the sympathy of his fellow man as one impressed with a sense of impending peril, put up at the nearest house, and mingled his anxious questionings and forebodings with those of the family. Strong men met and spoke with surprise on their countenances, and little children peered timidly into the deepening gloom, and then sought the sheltering parental arms. Schools broke up in affright, and the wondering pupils scampered homeward with many expressions of childish fear. The inevitable candle shone out of the windows of all dwellings—every countenance gathered blackness—all hearts were filled with fear of an approaching, unparalleled storm, or the occurrence of a terrestrial convulsion; but it was not the blackness of the storm-cloud, such as sometimes, with frightful agitation, breaks over a single city; it was the silent spreading of the pall-cloth over the earth by strong, invisible hands. Many anecdotes of terror are related. In Boston, from the hours of 11 or 1 till 3 o'clock, business was generally suspended and shops were closed. At Groton, a court was in session in a meeting-house full of large windows, as was the old style of houses of worship; but at half-past eleven all faces began to wear a sombre hue, whereupon magistrate and people followed suit with all New England, and called for lighted candles.—Connecticut went totally under the cloud. The journal of her House of Representatives puts on record the fact that "None could see to read or write in the House, or even at a window, or distinguish persons at a small distance, or perceive any distinction of dress, &c., in the circle of attendants. Therefore, at eleven o'clock adjourned the House till two o'clock, afternoon." Amid the deepening gloom that wrapped about the city, darkened the rooms of the State House, and set the lawgivers trembling with the apprehension that the Day of Judgment was at hand, when the motion for adjournment was made, Colonel Abraham Davenport, afterward Judge of Stamford, Conn., and State Councilor in the Legislative Chamber at Hartford, said: "I am against the adjournment. Either the Day of Judgment is at hand or it is not. If it is not, there is no cause for adjournment. If it is, I wish to be found in the line of my duty. I wish candles to be brought."

The darkness of the day having been succeeded an hour or two before evening by a partially clear sky, and the shining of the sun, still obscured by the black and vapory mist, this interval was followed by a return of the obscuration with greater density, that rendered the first half of the night hideously dark beyond all former experience of probably a million of people who saw it.

MUSICAL STONES.—The largest and most complete set of musical stones that was perhaps ever collected, in this or any other country, may now be seen in Hutton's Museum, Keswick.

The set consists of fifty-six stones, which vary in length from eight to thirty-six inches, and from which five octaves can be taken with the greatest precision. The wooden elevation on which the stones are placed is twelve feet in length, and though they are ragged and unshapely in appearance, as can well be imagined, they have occupied the owner thirteen years in collecting, and have been got chiefly from Skiddaw, at leisure times, by a man named Joseph Richardson, an industrious mason, residing at Applethwaite, near Keswick, who is reaping the fruits of his industrious and laborious research, as tourists think no more of leaving the capital of the lake district without seeing these truly astonishing musical stones, which the owner has very appropriately named the Rock Harmonica, than they do of leaving without seeing Flintoff's celebrated model, or Crosthwaite's far-famed museum.

These stones, from their number, and the compass they necessarily take up, are worked by Richardson and two of his sons, and they at once astonish every visitor who listens to their enchanting and perfect music. In fact, any piece of music set to the pianoforte can, with the greatest delicacy and correctness, be played upon what the collector has so happily denominated the Rock Harmonica.—*English paper.*

STOP THE INTEREST.—Among the many anecdotes of the sayings and actions of the great New England statesman, Daniel Webster, none of them are much better than the following:

On one occasion while dining with an old Boston merchant, and when they came to the wine, a dusty old bottle was carefully decanted by Peter and passed to the host. Taking the bottle, he poured out Mr. Webster's glass and handed it to him. Then pouring out another for himself, he held it to the light and said:

"How do you like it, Mr. Webster?"

"I think it a fine specimen of old Port."

"Now you can't guess what that cost me!" said the host.

"Surely not," said Mr. Webster, "I only know that it is excellent."

"Well, now I can tell you, for I made a careful estimate the other day. When I add the interest to the first price, I find that it cost me the sum of just one dollar and twenty cents per glass!"

"Good gracious! you don't say so," said Mr. Webster; and then draining his glass, he hastily presented it again with the remark:

"Fill up again as quick as you can, for I want to stop that confounded interest."

THE curious phenomenon of regalation can be exhibited by placing a block of ice on a netting of fine wire. The ice will be melted by the wire, and, passing down through it, will become frozen in a mass again below the wire. A simple wire can, in a similar manner, be drawn slowly through a block of ice, which unites again behind the wire, finally showing no sign of having been cut at all.

A THRILLING TALE.

Narrative of Albert S. Gallup Before the Metis Investigating Commission—Two Hours Bailing with a Gaiter Shoe—Other Testimony.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 11.—In the Metis investigation to-day, Albert S. Gallup testified that he was a passenger; that he was awakened by the crash; saw one of the under officers, who said that everything was all right; was afterward aroused by Captain Hull, who said that the ship was sinking; went into the saloon and found the people in it in commotion; some had life preservers on and some were putting them on; he could find none in his room, and did not secure one at all; after getting on the hurricane-deck he attempted to jump into a boat and fell, seizing an iron brace connected with the lowering apparatus; at that instant the bow of the boat fell into the water, and every person except myself fell into the water also; the ship had not lost her headway, and in moving forward, the stern tackle being in the water carried the boat bottom-upwards, dragging it end over end; by some means she righted, and was dragged along until a man, who afterwards proved to be the second mate, cut the davit fall, and the boat was free; there were some five got into this boat; I helped two of them myself; there were some eight or ten voices at the stern

CRYING FOR HELP;

there were only three men in the boat that could handle an oar besides the man in command; there were five oars in the boat; they rowed out to these heads in the water; we could not see anybody, but the sound of their voices ceased, and I feared we should be able to pick up nobody; they kept pulling and got hold of a fireman with a life preserver on; took him into the boat; then picked up a man without a life preserver after rowing some distance; just then a sea struck her, knocked everybody in the boat into a heap, and knocked the oars adrift. I sang out to put her head to the sea, or you will swamp her; the man in charge told them to put her head to the sea; he had the steering oar, and gave directions to the rowers; I got down in the bottom of the boat to find something to bail with; she was about one-third full of water; found a gaiter shoe; I commenced bailing and did not stop for two hours; the storm increased; the men on board, when they found I was making some headway in the water with the shoe, compared notes and called the roll, as it were, as to

WHO WERE ON BOARD;

they all knew each other, and talked of several who started with them in the boat but were missing; I said nothing, but kept at my work bailing, and concluded that I was on board a boat that had been lowered without authority; then there was a discussion among them about the steamer; they all declared that they could not see any sign of her, the man in charge stated that he was sure she had gone, as her guards were under water when the boat passed away from the steamer; when we left the steamer we went directly astern of her; she was going one way and we another; never saw her afterwards; knew nothing of the direction in which we were going and no one in the boat knew; we sighted a schooner; all hands shouted, and the man in charge ordered me to get upon the seat to show myself, as I had on a white shirt; he said,

"GET UP THERE, WHITE SHIRT."

As I had heard some mutterings when the storm was heaviest about there being too many in the boat, I obeyed promptly, stood up and shouted at the top of my voice, with others; the vessel did not see us and sailed away from us; that was repeated in two other instances; I received the order, "Get up, white shirt," and I got up: I was very much exhausted; I had cease d bailing from exhaustion and a fireman was put to work to keep the boat clear; found in thwart cap a badge of the second mate's; I asked if the second mate was on board this boat; the man who had given all the orders said that he was the second mate; I had never seen him before in my life; I asked him who ordered him to lower the boat; he replied Captain Torrey, the first pilot; sighted a steamer coming down quite a distance off; saw the name

TRETIS ON HER SIDE;

saw the men on her; she was up to the windward; was not able to hail her; knew then for the first time in what direction the boat was heading; very soon after the Tretis passed a Portuguese in the bow saw land; the deck hands and firemen all sung out to turn the boat around and go ashore; one who was assisting the second mate in steering attempted to move out to turn her about; the mate threatened him, and then turns to me and says, "White shirt, you are a passenger, ain't you?" I replied that I was: he asked me my name and I gave it; he said it was not safe for this boat to go around, and wanted me to help to keep these men in subjection, which I did; this was three hours after we left the ship, according to the best of my calculation; a short time after this we sighted a small sail coming directly towards us; it proved to be the smack Quilp, of New London, Captain George Harris; he got us all safely on board; there were

EIGHT OF US ALL TOLD;

landed us in Stonington about half-past nine o'clock; I notified the Captain of the Narragansett, and the revenue steamer Moccasin was fired up and went to the rescue; I am one of the directors of the Company and Secretary; I went on board in New York as passenger; I have a pass as director; took supper with Captains Burton and Hull; *never saw Captains Burton or Hull drink a drop of liquor*; I have had no experience on steamboats; before I was told that the vessel was sinking I discovered a difference in the motion of the vessel; I thought she rolled heavily, dipped and quivered, and did not rise immediately; when taken on board the smack I was very much exhausted, but was able to be about; I was put in a berth in the cabin, and remained there trembling violently until we got into Stonington; I did not know the cutter was there until I saw her; it was a mere accident so far as I am concerned that information was given to them; was not in a life boat, but a small boat twenty feet long,

NOT A LIFE BOAT

in any sense of the word; am connected with the management only as with the Board of Direction; I considered the boat in charge of Captain Burton; Captain Hull, or any other man, ought to speak when he saw anything that was necessary to be done under such circumstances.

Q. In passing through the passenger gangway did you notice any passengers coming up from below? A. No, sir: I went up and down again; if there had been any ladies below at that time they must have been drowned; there were plenty of life-preservers forward when Captain Burton gave the order to put on life-preservers.

URBANE BAKER, WHEELSMAN OF THE METIS, testified that when the bow watchman reported a light ahead, he looked out and saw a red and green light on the port bow about half a point; should think it was about two minutes from that time that the pilot said "hard-a-port;" he had the wheel as hard a port as he could; I looked on of the window and said "the vessel is coming right for us;" he then rang two bells and stopped the boat; about this time the ship was heading about southeast; the schooner came afoul of us just abaft of the pilot-house; before she hit us I could see her sails shake from where I stood; at this time Captain Burton came into the pilot-house and asked what had happened; the pilot said we had hit a schooner; he then thought we had sunk her; then looked out of the window and the pilot stepped back and took hold of the wheel.

On the cross-examination the wheelsman said: I was on the port side of the forward rim of the wheel; I took range of the schooner when I first saw her, and she sighted one-half a point on the port bow; she was about one-quarter of a mile distant off the starboard side and all sails drawing; the pilot said, "Hard-a-port," and he took hold and we put the wheel over; it may have taken us a half a minute to get it over; when the schooner hit us the ship was heading southeast; I noticed the compass at the time; when we noticed the schooner's sails shaking she was close upon us; they were shaking before she struck—as I am positive before the pilot gave the order to put the wheel apart; he gave

NO SIGNAL TO THE SCHOONER.

After she struck he stopped the steamer; the Metis steered easily; I steered her six hours; I never saw any time when I could not steer her except perhaps in New York Harbor; there was another schooner I think reported on the starboard side, but I did not see her myself.

Albert Schroeder, a passenger, deposed: He thought over two hundred souls were on board; after the disaster, he said, *no one in authority was present with the passengers to advise, suggest or command.*

Mrs. Francis Harris, stewardess, testified that there were fifteen besides herself in the ladies' cabin; thinks all got out of the cabin except one, who was sick; all the ladies she saw had life preservers.

A Woman Metamorphosed.

A STORY TOLD FOR TRUTH AND VOUCHED FOR AS SUCH.

Some fifteen years ago, at one of the principal seminaries in Ohio were two beautiful and accomplished young ladies, whom circumstances threw unusually close together. They became like the friends in Shakspeare, "a double cherry growing on one stem." They studied together, roomed together, and, in their nocturnal envelopes, sat at their room window to gaze upon the moonlight and the tom-cats, who gently slept on the adjoining roof. In course of time they graduated, and each went to her home. But their friendship was not impaired by distance, and the matrimonial revenue was considerably increased by the postage on daily letters from each to the other full of affection, and not crossed more than twice. In 1868 one of them became acquainted with a gallant soldier from Iowa, holding the rank of colonel, who had distinguished himself during the war. A brief acquaintance formed during the furlough soon ripened into love, and finally culminated in a happy marriage. For two years they lived together, and under their roof no guest save happiness seemed to have become admitted. One child, the idol of its parents, was born to them. Towards the end of 1865, however, people began to notice that Mrs. —— had changed considerable in appearance. Her voice, once soft and silvery, had now a genuine masculine ring. Her hands seem no longer small and fragile, under their weight of rings, but large and bony. An indescribable change in her walk was apparent, and at last a luxuriant beard forced its way upon her face. It was painfully evident that her sex was changing. Physicians and surgeons were called in, and all were astonished but none could prevent nature from carrying out her strange freak. The unfortunate wife, almost broken-hearted, begged of her husband to apply for a divorce. He applied for it, and it was granted. Mrs. ——, throwing off the petticoat and panier, which were hardly compatible with the beard, gave up her feminine accomplishments and pursuits, forsook the sewing machine, treated talking as a lost art, and earned her way by giving lessons on the piano. Of music she had always been very fond, and her rare accomplishments now stood her in good stead. Through all this time, even when parted from her husband, she had been in correspondence with her faithful friend and school-mate of years before. The changes which caused husband and friends to forsake her had no effect upon the faithful heart of her girl friend. And now comes the strangest part of this truthful and wonderful story. The school-girls of ten years ago are now man and wife. When Mrs. —— developed into Mr. —— she naturally turned for consolation and friendship to her old friend, and talked love, not as the school-girl, but as the man. In the new character she won again the heart which was already hers. They were betrothed and married, and now live together happily in the state of Iowa, where, we learn, they are prosperous in business and highly respected by all who know them. As a matter of course the names of the parties are withheld, on account of the prominent positions they hold in society, and to shield them from the curious gazes of all who visit their city. A correspondent of the Democrat, while traveling there heard this strange story, went into their store, and made a small purchase in order to obtain a view of this strange couple. He found them both in the store. The husband may be some 35 or 30 years of age, but does not look older than a man of 25. His figure is slight and well knit. The face is not that of a woman, but of a keen, active, and cultivated man. His wife (or her wife, as the reader may prefer), is about 26 or 27, very young looking, with an abundance of blonde hair and very sweet dark blue eyes. She seemed very fond of her husband, and followed his every motion with her eyes, never speaking to him without addressing him as "dear." Their life, according to the neighbors, is an uninterrupted honeymoon.—*Missouri Democrat.*

HORACE GREELEY'S RIDE.

When Mr. Greeley was in California, ovations awaited him at every town. He had written powerful leaders in the Tribune in favor of the Pacific railroad, which had greatly endeared him to the citizens of the Golden State. And, therefore, they made much of him when he went to see them.

At one town the enthusiastic populace tore his celebrated white coat to pieces and carried the pieces home to remember him by.

The citizens of Placerville prepared to fete the great journalist, in due extravagance, with extra relays of horses, was chartered of the California Stage Company to carry him from Folsom to Placerville, a distance of forty miles. The extra was on some account delayed and did not leave Folsom until late in the afternoon. Mr. Greeley was to be feted at seven o'clock that evening, by the citizens of Placerville, and it was altogether necessary that he should be there at that hour. So the stage company said to Henry Monk, the driver of the extra: "Henry, this great man must be there by seven o'clock to-night." "The great man shall be there."

The roads were in an awful state, and during the first few miles out of Folsom slow progress was made.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, "are you aware that I must be at Placerville at seven o'clock to-night."

"I've got my orders!" laconically returned Henry Monk.

Still the coach dragged slowly forward.

"Sir," said Mr. Greeley, "this is not a trifling matter. I must be there at seven!"

Again came the answer "I've got my orders."

But the speed was not increased, and Mr. Greeley chafed away another half hour, when he was about to remonstrate with the driver, the horses suddenly started into a furious run, and all sorts of encouraging yells filled the air from the throat of Henry Monk.

"That is right, my good fellow," said Mr. Greeley, "I'll give you ten dollars when we get to Placerville. Now we are going!"

They were, indeed, and at a terrible speed.

Crack! crack! went the whip, and again that voice split the air. "Git up! Hi yi! G'long! Yi—yip!"

And on they tore, over ruts and stones, up and down, at a rate of speed never before achieved by stage horses.

Mr. Greeley, who had been bouncing from one end of the coach to the other, like an India rubber ball, managed to get his head out of the window, and said:

"I—don't—don't you—is—is—think we—could get there by seven if we did—don't go so fast?"

"I've got my orders." That was all Henry Monk said. And on tore the coach.

It was becoming serious. Already the journalist was becoming extremely sore from the jolting, and again his head might have been seen at the window.

"Sir," he said, "I don't care—are—are if we don't get there at seven."

"I've got my orders."

Fresh horses—forward again. Faster than before; over rocks and stumps, on one of which the coach narrowly escaped turning a somersault.

"See here!" shrieked Mr. Greeley, "I don't care if we don't get there at all."

"I've got my orders. I work for the California Stage Company, I do; that's what I work for. They said 'Git this man thro' by seven.' An' this man's goin' through, you bet! Gerlang! whoop."

Another frightful jolt, and Mr. Greeley's bald head suddenly found its way through the roof of the coach, amid the crashing of small timbers and the ripping of strong canvas.

"Stop you—maniac!" he roared.

Again answered Henry Monk:

"I've got my orders! Keep your seat, Horace."

At Mud Springs, a village a few miles from Placerville, they met a large delegation of citizens of Placerville, who had come out to meet the celebrated editor and escort him into town. There was a military company, a brass band, and a six horse wagon load of beautiful girls in mid-summer dresses, representing all the States in the Union. It was nearly dark now, but the delegation was amply provided with torches and bonfires all along the road to Placerville.

The citizens met the coach on the outskirts of Mud Springs, and Mr. Monk reined in his foaming steeds.

"Is Mr. Greeley on board?" asked the chairman of the committee.

"He was a few miles back," replied Mr. Monk. "My orders is as follows: 'Git him there by seven.' It wants a quarter to seven. Stand out of the way."

"But, sir," exclaimed the committeeman, seizing the off leader by the rein, "we are to escort him into town. Look at the procession, sir, and the brass band, and the people, and the young women, sir."

"I've got my orders!" screamed Mr. Monk. "My orders don't say nothing about no brass bands and young women. My orders says, 'Git him there by seven.' Let go them nines. Clear the way there. Whoop! Keep your seat, Horace!" and the coach dashed wildly through the procession, upsetting a portion of the brass band and violently grazing the wagon which contained the beautiful young women in white.

Years hence gray-haired men, who were in this procession, will tell their grandchildren how this stage tore through Mud Springs, and how Horace Greeley's bald head ever and anon showed itself, like a wild apparition, above the coach roof.

Mr. Monk was on time. There is a tradition that Mr. Greeley was very indignant for a while; then he laughed, and finally presented Mr. Monk with a brand-new suit of clothes.

Mr. Monk thinks he is still in the employ of the California Stage Company, and is very fond of telling a story that has made him famous all over the Pacific coast. But he says he yields to no man in his admiration for Horace Greeley.

HAD HIM THERE.—There was a political discussion, the other morning, between a number of colored citizens. Jim Stewart expressed a determination to vote for Horace Greeley, as an old time friend of the colored race, when Gen. Grant was their enemy.

"Greeley went bail for Jeff. Davis," said one of the disputants.

"Dat's so, I admit," replied Jim, "but de men dat refuse to try Jeff. Davis, but took de bail and let him go free, is more to blame dan de men who bailed him; and I'm sorry to say dey was all 'publicans!"—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, September 20, 1872.

Democratic Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY,

Of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN,

Of Missouri.

Democratic State Ticket.

FOR GOVERNOR:

CHAS. R. BUCKALEW, of Columbia County.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE:

JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie County.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL:

WILLIAM HARTLEY, of Bedford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE:

RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia.
JAMES H. HOPKINS, of Pittsburgh.
HENDRICK B. WRIGHT, of Luzerne County.

Delegates to Constitutional Convention:

1. GEORGE W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
2. JEREMIAH S. BLACK, York.
3. WILLIAM BIGLER, Clearfield.
4. WILLIAM J. BAER, Somerset.
5. WILLIAM H. SMITH, Allegheny.
6. F. B. GOWEN, Philadelphia.
7. JOHN H. CAMPBELL, Philadelphia.
8. S. H. REYNOLDS, Lancaster.
9. JAMES ELLIS, Schuylkill.
10. S. C. T. DODD, Venango.
11. G. M. DALLAS, Philadelphia.
12. R. A. LAMBERTON, Dauphin.
13. A. A. PURMAN, Greene.
14. WILLIAM M. CORBETT, Clarion.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

SENATORIAL.

EDGAR COWAN, of Westmoreland County.
GEORGE W. SKINNER, of Franklin County.

REPRESENTATIVE.

SELDEN MARVIN, of Erie.
JOHN S. MILLER, of Huntingdon.
S. GROSS FRY, of Philadelphia.

Dist.	Dist.
1. Thomas J. Barger.	13. D. Lowenberg.
2. Stephen Anderson.	14. J. M'Knight.
3. John Moffat.	15. Henry Welsh.
4. George R. Burrel.	16. Henry J. Stahley.
5. (Not agreed upon.)	17. R. W. Christy.
6. Isaiah B. Houpt.	18. William F. Logan.
7. Samuel A. Dyer.	19. Basselas Brown.
8. Jesse B. Hawley.	20. F. M. Robinson.
9. H. B. Swarr.	21. J. R. Wilson.
10. B. Riley.	22. P. H. Stevenson.
11. John Kunkle.	23. John G. Bard.
12. F. W. Gunster.	24. Geo. W. Miller.

Democratic County Ticket.

Congress—R. MILTON SPEER, Huntingdon.
Delegates to Constitutional Convention—GEORGE AUCHENBACH, of Clinton; JOHN G. HALL, of Elk.
Assembly—JOHN HANNAN, Johnstown.
Reg. and Rec.—JAS. M. SINGER, Jackson Twp.
Commissioner—ANTHONY ANNA, Chest Twp.
P. H. Director—JOHN BLOCH, Johnstown.
Auditor—PETER DOUGHERTY, Summitville.

Register!—Register!!

Let every Democrat remember that SATURDAY, the 28th day of this month, is the *last* day upon which a voter can be registered. We urge upon two active Democrats in each election district to call on the registering officer *at once* and examine the list of voters, and if any name has been omitted to have it inserted. It is of vast importance that this matter should be promptly attended to. It will not take much time to do it, and as every Democratic vote in the county *must* be polled at the October election, we trust it will not be neglected in a single district.

CAMBRIA COUNTY has always been fortunate in her local government. Although she was subjected to a heavy expense in defending against injunctions in regard to her jail, which the Commissioners were *compelled* to build by the decision of the Grand Jury and the instruction of the Court, the building was finished at less than the contract price, and every citizen is proud that we have a building sufficient to secure every criminal and at the same time serve as an ornament and credit to the county. Other counties have not been so fortunate. The radical county of Blair erected a jail building near about the same time. The contract was lower than the Cambria jail, but it cost her over $25,000 more than our jail building. The radical county of Indiana, (the strongest radical county in the State,) built a Court House at the same time. The contract was $115,000, but it cost over $175,000, and, besides, some $30,000 of the bonds were stolen by radical office-holders. We just cite these adjoining radical counties as "specimen bricks," to set off against the abuse of faitful officers in Cambria county.

WE were informed last week by a staunch and reliable democrat who resides in a township immediately west of this, that he had recently been approached by a prominent Radical in that township, who, with "a smile that was child-like and bland," proposed to him that if he would vote for HENRY for Assembly, he (the Radical) would vote for BUCKALEW for Governor.

Every intelligent Republican in the county concedes the election of BUCKALEW by an overwhelming majority over HARTRANFT, and hence any number of Radicals will turn up between this and the election who, in their anxiety to secure the success of SAMUEL HENRY, will meanly desert HARTRANFT and agree to vote for BUCKALEW, provided they can influence Democrats to vote for HENRY.

We trust that no Democrat will consent to any such silly proposition, the advantage of which would all be on the Radical side, for the simple reason that the Democrats and Liberal Republicans in the State *can* and *will* elect BUCKALEW, and the Democracy of this county *can* and *will* elect JOHN HANNAN.

Let every Democrat stand firm and preserve his his own political integrity. Let no bargains or alliances be made or entered into with Radical sharpers, like the one to which we have referred. Such expedients as this, and scores like it, will be attempted to defeat HANNAN and elect HENRY. But Democrats well understand the importance of the issue in this county and therefore cannot be seduced from discharging their whole duty in the premises. This done and all will be well.

HORACE GREELEY left New York Wednesday morning on a western tour. Yesterday he delivered an address at the Indiana County Agricultural Fair. Thence he goes to Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, and will return by Chicago, Cleveland, Erie and the oil regions. He will be absent from New York between three weeks.

Samuel Henry and Luther Green.

At the general election last October LUTHER GREEN was the Democratic candidate for Assembly in Warren county, and WM. H. SHORT was his Radical opponent.—When the Return Judges met at the Court House in Warren and added up the votes cast in the county, they certified, under their hands and seals, that LUTHER GREEN had received 1893 votes and that WM. H. SHORT had received 1878 votes (GREEN'S majority being 15), and therefore that LUTHER GREEN had been duly elected member of the Assembly from Warren county. This certificate was signed by each and every one of the Return Judges, twenty-five in number. Some time *after* all this had been done, SHORT by some means procured from thirteen of these same Return Judges a bogus paper certifying that he (SHORT) had 1963 votes and GREEN 1893, thus making SHORT'S majority 10 votes. Under this state of facts who held the legal certificate? We answer, LUTHER GREEN. Why? Simply because he received it signed by *all* the Return Judges who had met at the time and place provided for by the Act of Assembly for counting up the votes cast in Warren county, whereas the *thirteen* Judges who signed the paper held by SHORT had no sort of legal right to act in any capacity whatever after the Return Judges of the entire county had met and had finally adjourned. No man of common sense will dispute the soundness of this position, because it is both law and common sense.

When the Legislature met, LUTHER GREEN was present to be sworn in as a member, and SHORT was also there with his bogus certificate, which was not worth the paper on which it was written. When Warren county was called, it was passed over by a trick of the Radical clerk of the House, and as soon as a Speaker had been elected and everything was ready for the dirty job to be commenced, a Radical member named MCJUNKIN, from Venango, one of the counties adjoining Warren, moved to refer the question of GREEN'S right to his seat, when there was no question at all about it, to a committee of *five*, to report whether GREEN or SHORT had what is called in law a *prima facie* case. This motion of course prevailed, every Radical voting for it, including SAMUEL HENRY, and on the very next day this packed committee made a report awarding the seat to SHORT. On agreeing to this base and infamous report, the name of SAMUEL HENRY is found with that of every other Radical member. SHORT was at once sworn in as a member and LUTHER GREEN was left out in the cold—basely defrauded of his seat—and the people of Warren county were disfranchised by as scurvy a proceeding as ever disgraced even a Radical majority in the lower House of a Pennsylvania Legislature. GREEN contested the seat, but of course never got it, for the reason that CAMERON, HARTRANFT and MACKEY wanted SHORT'S vote in favor of their plundering schemes, and having once got him seated by a fraud, resolved that he should stay there and that GREEN had no rights which a Radical House was bound to respect. LUTHER GREEN held precisely the same kind of a certificate that SAMUEL HENRY did and in pursuance of which he was sworn in as a member.

Suppose, now, that the House last session had been Democratic instead of Radical, and a week after the Return Judges of this county had given the certificate to Mr. HENRY, his defeated opponent, WM. H. ROSE, had gone out and visited them at their homes, as he never would do, and had procured from 21 of the 41 Judges, which could never be done in Cambria county, a paper stating that ROSE had been elected and giving the figures for it, and ROSE had presented that document to the Democratic clerk of the House and the same proceedings had taken place as in the GREEN and SHORT case, and that the Democratic majority had admitted ROSE and excluded HENRY, what would SAMUEL HENRY have thought of such an atrocious proceeding? And yet *he* aided in perpetrating just such an outrage on LUTHER GREEN. Now Democrats are appealed to and asked to vote for SAMUEL HENRY. Will they do it in the face of his whole course in the case of GREEN and SHORT? If they *can*, they are lost to all sense of political honor and deserve once more to be represented by as bitter a Radical as can be found in the Commonwealth to-day.

John Hannan.

If there is anything certain in the coming election it is the success of Mr. HANNAN, the Democratic candidate for Assembly, and it is eminently fit that such should be the case. Born and reared in our midst, having grown up with the county, he is perfectly familiar with our people and their wants. With a pure and spotless personal character, and being unconnected with any ring or clique, he can and will represent the people faithfully. A born Democrat, inured to honest industry, his whole life is a proof that he will stand by the rights and interests of the people he is to represent.

The Radical candidate, SAMUEL HENRY, is the pet of the CAMERON-HARTRANFT-MACKEY ring. Elected last year by Democrats on the false assurance that he was as good a Democrat as Mr. ROSE, from the day he took his seat till the day he left it he opposed every Democratic measure and every Democratic man that came before the Legislature. He voted for the notorious MACKEY for State Treasurer and for the infamous Congressional Apportionment bill, which, if it had been signed by the Governor, would have placed Cambria county in an overwhelming Radical district.

SIMON CAMERON is the embodiment of all that is vile and corrupt in politics. He will be the caucus nominee for United States Senator next winter, and SAMUEL HENRY, if re-elected, will vote for him.

BUCKALEW will be elected Governor, and will want a Democratic Legislature to sustain him against the Treasury Ring and in his efforts to recover the State from the vampires that are devouring her very existence. JOHN HANNAN will support him in his efforts to restore an honest government SAMUEL HENRY will oppose him.

Where in this county is there a Democrat worthy of the name who will not vote to sustain BUCKALEW and Democracy by voting for JOHN HANNAN?

Andrew G. Curtin.

It will be seen from the following summary of a speech delivered last Friday night at Columbia, Lancaster county, by Col. A. K. M'CLURE, the warm personal and political friend of Gov. CURTIN, that the "War Governor," should his health permit, will take the stump *in favor* of BUCKALEW and GREELEY and *against* HARTRANFT and GRANT. Thus has the last hope of Radicalism in Pennsylvania been blasted:

At a large meeting at Columbia on Friday night Col. M'Clure's most salient points were in reference to the position of the Hon. A. G. Curtin in both the national and state canvass. The Colonel did not make any unauthorized statements; and, as an early and steadfast personal friend of Governor Curtin, his statement was entitled to and received undoubted credence. The weight and importance which the Grant administration men attached to the political position of Governor Curtin was evidenced by the pertinacity with which he had been pursued and sought to be won over to the support of the national or state tickets. He had been approached at St. Petersburg by the emissaries of Grant and Cameron, with proffers of position and honors which would have tempted almost any man to sacrifice even principle. He had persistently refused their proffers; but in his retirement in Nice, for the purpose of restoring his impaired health, he was still pursued and importuned to lend his aid in sustaining the failing fortunes of Grant and Cameron. London, Paris—every place in which he had taken refuge to recruit his shattered health and guard himself from political vandals, he had been visited by these emissaries, with importunate demands. Alive to the exigencies of their position, these men had imploringly begged his influence. Pennsylvania without that influence was lost not only to Grant, but to the state ticket. New York was irretrievably lost; Indiana was gone, and defeat, certain and unmistakable, would be the result of his disaffection. Governor Curtin was offered any position which his ambition could crave, within the gift of the government. All these offers and importunities were respectfully, but positively, declined. Governor Curtin would have resigned his commission long before he did, had he not been earnestly appealed to to continue his mission. It was his early expressed determination to return home, and to direct all his earnest and vigilant efforts for the overthrow of the Grant administration and the Cameron ring in Pennsylvania.

As regarded Governor Curtin's political aspirations, Colonel M'Clure stated that he would positively have declined the nomination for vice president either at Cincinnati or Baltimore. Had the liberal convention at Cincinnati tendered him a unanimous nomination for the presidency, he would have deferred to the wishes of the people, and accepted. He was ambitious, however, of serving the people of Pennsylvania, in what might be esteemed an humble capacity, but in one which he regarded as the highest in honor which could be bestowed. A proposition had been made to revise and remodel the fundamental principles of our state—demanded by its growth, its prosperity and importance. In that he did feel an interest, and desired to participate, if his wishes could be seconded by his fellow-citizens. It was in furtherance of this wish, and the earnest desire of men of all parties—democrats and republicans—that the movement had been made to place him in nomination as a delegate at large to the constitutional convention. This step was taken with Governor Curtin's full knowledge and approval; and as an earnest of the sincerity which pertained to the feelings and purposes of Governor Curtin's friends, there were several democrats who had been placed in nomination for the position, who were willing to withdraw in favor of Governor Curtin, in order to secure the weight of his talents and his personal influence in a re-organization of the fundamental law of the state.

A dispatch was received from Mrs. Curtin last night, by Colonel M'Clure, that Governor Curtin had arrived safely at Saratoga, and that he had stood the journey well. There are promises and hopes of his speedy restoration to health, and we have the assurance that, should he be able to address his fellow-citizens during the pending canvass, he will do so, in favor of Charles R. Buckalew and Horace Greeley. Colonel M'Clure assured the people of Columbia, that Governor Curtin's canvass notes would give out no uncertain sounds—the old Keystone would give out no uncertain sounds. Victory for honest men in opposition to the Cameron ring was the watchword; and in the memorable words of Richelieu, "there is no such word as fail" in the reform lexicon.

A WRITER in the Johnstown *Voice* of last Saturday, who signs himself "Republican," but who is evidently no admirer of the past political record of A. A. BARKER in this county, tells what he and others in that locality think of Mr. BARKER'S nomination for Congress, in the following plain and pointed language:

CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATES.

EDITOR VOICE—Please allow me a brief space in your columns, for another word on the Congressional situation. We do not need to be reminded by "T. H. E." that the candidates, Messrs. Speer and Barker, are tolerably well known to the people of the district, seeing that the trouble seems to be that one of them, at least, is *too well* known for the good of his prospects for ever representing the Seventeenth District in Congress again. We have found out that Mr. Speer has been a fair representative, and that in a large majority of cases, notably on the tariff question, he has voted in Congress agreeably to the sentiments of the majority of his constituents. Neither do we need to be told of the "power" and "influence" of Mr. Barker; *that* was well shown during the last campaign when his insane hostility to a portion of the Republican ticket culminated in a majority of one hundred or more for it at the election, a thing that had not happened before since 1860.

He may be as honest as T. H. E. claims, though, politically, he takes a queer way of showing it; but the idea that he has done more to develop the resources of Cambria county than any other man in it, could only have originated in the brain of a stranger to the county and the sources of its wealth and prosperity. T. H. E. is exercised that a number of men in the employ of the Cambria Iron and Steel Co. are at present opposed to him and hopes their opposition will not continue. If he means by this that the employes of the Company will not be unanimous in Mr. Barker's support, he is probably correct, as their unanimity on any subject has never been very conspicuous. As to whether Mr. Morrell or any other man of that great company can accomplish any good by opposing Mr. Barker now, men may differ; Mr. Morrell's sentiments on that subject are his own, and as yet I have never heard of his expressing them. From what is known of his besetting weakness, it is probable he will vote for Mr. Barker; he certainly will not go about among his empolyes distributing brindle tail tickets and personally urging his friends to vote against their party and convictions to gratify his private resentments, as we have heard of being done in a shop at Ebensburg, in the year of grace 1866.

But neither Mr. Morrell nor the Cambria Iron and Steel Company is the Republican party of this district, and speaking for myself, and I believe the sentiments of many other Republicans, I may say that when any man sets himself up as the only Republican out of fifteen thousand fit to represent an intelligent constituency in Congress, and pre-announces his determination to oppose any other candidate who may be nominated, and who cannot claim that he has voted more than one full Republican ticket for ten years, we will be under the necessity of opposing his pretensions during the canvass and voting against him at the polls.

REPUBLICAN.

—Snow fell at Tobehanna, Monroe county, on Friday last. It is evidently not pleasant Tobehanna.

Col. M'Clure at Reading.

HON. A. K. M'CLURE addressed an immense meeting at Reading last Thursday evening. The following synopsis of his speech, and especially his description of the Louisville convention, will be found to be rich, rare and racy. It is a fine specimen of his varied and unsurpassed accomplishments as a public speaker:

This is a healthy year for bolters, and, as bolting is always healthy for the body politic, the signs of the times are most propitious. A whole national convention, with delegates from every State, and many of the ablest statesmen of the nation, bolted from the Grant party at Cincinnati. They did not bolt from their Republican convictions, but they bolted from the personal rule that has so deformed Republicanism that independent and honest men cannot recognize it as the same party whose noble achievements of the past have written the brightest pages of our history. (Applause.)

The great Cincinnati outburst of bolters, like the outbreak of long-smothered currents, sent petty streams and sprays in all manner of odd directions away from the tidal wave, and each one seems to have become ambitious to be a flood of its own. (Laughter.) Cameron and Tweed, and Morton and "Brick" Pomeroy, and Butler and Mosby, and others of like pronounced patriotism (laughter), hastened to water the multitude of infantile floods that have jetted off from Cincinnati, and they were finally all turned toward Gotham.

The Grant leaders would not be discouraged. Cameron and Morton and Butler, in their early religious studies (laughter), had read in Pilgrim's Progress, or in their primers, that in some lexicon there is no such word as fail. And they resolved not to fail. They had contracted for a bolt; they had paid for a bolt, and a bolt they must have. (Laughter). If not a Liberal bolt they must have a Democratic bolt, and thereupon Mosby was welcomed to the hospitality of the White House. The warriors met and were fraternal. (Laughter).—Mosby differed with his brother hero in that he was honest. He went home for Grant and told his people that he preferred to deal for immediate delivery, and that Grant was his man. (Laughter). Mosby bolted, and the first fruits of the weary efforts of the administration were gathered in unspeakable joy. The antediluvian Wise bolted with him for the one hundred and nineteenth time in his life (laughter), and will bolt every fortnight until the election; but it was an emergency that forbade ceremony or inquiry, and he was welcomed. (Applause.)

Then came my old friend Blanton Duncan. His contract was stupendous. He had made a mistake in Kentucky and got on the wrong side of the war. He was so defiantly and offensively rebel that his fine estate was confiscated under the laws, and he had to choose between supporting Grant or bankruptcy. Not that he loved Grant more, but that he loved poverty less, decided his political status (laughter), and he assumed the contract of defeating Mr. Greeley at Baltimore. He got his estate back through Butler's championship in the House, and Grant's approval, but neither floods nor franked circulars, nor ceaseless importunities, nor prayers, nor tears, nor offices, nor contracts, nor all together (laughter) could turn the Democratic Convention from its purpose. (Prolonged cheers.)

Harris, of Maryland, who was censured by a Republican Congress for disloyalty while a member of the House, bolted for Grant because disloyalty was not maintained at Baltimore; and Brick Pomeroy and Wendell Phillips bolted together, for Grant, and for the same reason. Both are lawless and revolutionary, and neither have supported a successful candidate within my recollection.

And Toombs bolts and is made welcome; and Stephens bolts and is invited to the Grant feast. They bolt because Greeley was for the emancipation and enfranchisement of the slaves, and Garrison and Douglass bolt to Grant, because Grant is more for the emancipation and enfranchisement of the blacks than Greeley is. (Laughter.)

Notwithstanding General Cameron's unsophisticated habits and tastes touching quartermasters, paymasters and baggage masters, (shouts of laughter,) he was selected to run the several departments of this State. He called Revenue Officer Errett the chairman of the Cameron-Grant party of the State, and gave him general command, with instructions to enlist all stragglers about every camp, and to send them free to Louisville. Mr. Errett answered his chief that tickets cost money, and he had not the cash just at hand. He reported that he had a delegation mustered in for ten days, and as long thereafter as pay and rations could be kept up (laughter), but that they must have transportation. It was promptly furnished by Cameron. A relative of President Grant engaged a band, and all went to Louisville merry as a marriage bell. (Laughter.)

The convention at Louisville opened rather inauspiciously. Instead of beginning with prayer, as is usually done, Mr. Blanton Duncan opened it with a bar-room brawl in which he probably would have whipped the other fellow if the other fellow had not very promptly whipped him.—(Shouts of laughter.) And, while the chivalrous Duncan was accepting a flogging in Louisville, one of the hopeful brothers-in-law of the President opened the ball at the other end of the line by clubbing an editor who was bowed by the frosts of sixty winters. (Renewed laughter.)

A Virginia antediluvian, who had been tenderly rocked in the resolutions of '98, presided, and the programme was proceeded with, according to contract, as rapidly as could be done, with some appearance of deliberation. Train flashed upon the gathering like a full moon upon a pile of stale mackerel (laughter), and, not being commercial in politics, he was driven from the body.

Finally, the ticket contracted and paid for by Cameron, Tweed, Morton & Co., was nominated, but it would not stand.—O'Conor had convictions of his own, but he was not for sale, and Adams would die only in the arms of O'Conor.

In a lucid interval the venerable antediluvian from Virginia, who was in the chair, was unanimously declared nominated for President; but there was nothing in it, (laughter,) and it was called a joke.

Finally, in utter desperation, the contractors again nominated the only two men they knew would not accept, and in haste rushed for their homes and the paymaster's. (Laughter.) A convention of employed adventurers without a constituency fitly closed without candidates, and now it has dissolved among the people, and is like a twice told tale.

The country will well note the fact that from but one source does encouragement come to the restless, faithless men who refuse obedience to the now irrevocably settled issues of the war.

It was as much the movement of Cameron, and Morton, and Conkling, and Chandler, and Butler, as was the Philadelphia Convention, and Grant managers undisguisedly drummed up its pretended delegates and paid the bills. It is a fitting crown to the bold monument of administration debauchery, that the few blatant traitors of the South and the discarded Tammany municipal harlots of the North, should rush to the Grant ranks to find genial and abundant companionship in death. (Cheers and applause.)

Mr. M'Clure then referred to the prospects in the State. He said that from every part of the State the reports were most cheering. In Philadelphia we will make fraud hide in terror before election day, and the boasted majority of 12,000 to 15,000 will vanish. (Cheers.) So far, in every State that has voted, the Grant loss compared with previous equally full votes, has been most significant of disaster to them. They jollify over North Carolina because they have manufactured a nominal majority by fraud, where, four years ago, they had 18,000. They boast of West Virginia because a Greeley man was defeated for Governor; but they forgot to tell that a Greeley man was elected. (Laughter and cheers.) They claim a victory where they did not venture to run a Grant candidate, although four years ago they elected their Governor by 4,700. They shout themselves hoarse over Vermont, where they have lost 5,000 on any previous vote with so large a poll. They are wild with joy over Maine, where they have lost twenty-five per cent. of the Grant majority, and where the percentage of Republican loss, if appplied to Pennsylvania, would beat them 50,000. (Applause.)

Be of good cheer, friends. The battle will be desperate, as power and venality always battles for existence, but the people will sweep the cormorants of our State from power in October by an overwhelming vote, and November will sweep itself.—(Applause.)

The Honest Voters of this District to be Voted Down by Negroes from Maryland.

Negroes from Maryland and Virginia are being brought into this State and district by the Cameron leaders to carry the elections, county, district and State, against the honest voters who will not be influenced to vote for men set up by Cameron. **A. A. BARKER,** nominee for Congress in this District, has a hand in the disgraceful business. On Thursday morning last a squad of some fifteen negroes from Maryland arrived in the early morning train at Altoona, where they were met by Mr. BARKER, who gave them his attention, and shipped them to the new road now being made in the upper end of Blair county. One of the colored men told our informant, who is a citizen of this place, that Mr. Barker was their employer. Mr. Barker knew the negroes were to be there, and he was on hand to receive them and locate them where their votes would count for him, and *against* Hon. R. Milton Speer, our townsman. Has it come to this that our best citizens must be voted down by ignorant negroes from Maryland who can be bought and sold like cattle? Is it for such base purposes the poor negroes were freed from their masters? Is it not enough that the negroes have their political rights equal to the white man where they claim a residence? Must they be permitted to control elections where they have no political rights? Will the honest voters of this Congressional District submit to having their rights outraged by such base means? Will they agree that BARKER, who is guilty of employing such means, shall be elected to a seat in Congress? We had hoped to have nothing to say of Mr. Barker during this campaign, but a man who can be guilty of an attempt to crush an honest vote of our people by means such as he is making use of is not deserving the respect or support of any party, and we believe that the honest voters of the District, irrespective of party, will give their opinions at the ballot-box against his base conduct by voting for R. Milton Speer, who could not think of resorting to such despicable means to elect himself over any man.—*Huntingdon Globe, Sept. 17th.*

THE Maine *Standard*, of the 13th inst., after giving the result of the late election in that State, says: "Every unit in the Republican majority represents a vote bought by the money of the administration. Had no money been used, Maine would on Monday have given a Liberal majority of over ten thousand. But it is not too much to say that nearly twenty thousand votes were bought by the Grant managers, who used money to an extent never before witnessed or even dreamed of in New England. The vote must be bought—the price was a matter of little consequence. The tactics employed by the "Ring" masters equalled in unblushing infamy the most shameless conduct of the old Tammany Ring. Thousands of voters were imported who had no shadow of right to vote in this State. Men who had not set foot upon Maine soil for twenty years were put on the list and voted, against the protest of every honest man. Washington clerks, Navy-yard employes, and military gentlemen were sent to Maine with orders to vote for Grant candidates—orders they dared not disobey."—And yet, after all these appliances had been exhausted, the majority falls fully twelve thousand behind that given for General Grant in 1868, which is the only true test.

THE Pittsburg *Chronicle*, a Grant paper, says:

Mr. Buckalew's political career has been for years exposed to the inspection of the people of Pennsylvania. They have had ample opportunity of judging the man. It is a notorious and noticeable fact that when he was nominated by the Democracy as their candidate for Governor scores of Republicans pronounced it a good nomination, extolled his integrity and congratulated the Democrats on selecting such a man. For quite a time the Republican press of this city did not utter a whisper against Buckalew's purity of character, and few of the Republican papers advocated Hartranft in preference to him.—Now, however, an astonishing transformation has taken place. Buckalew is not only a dishonest man, but also a traitor, and Hartranft is the true and tried servant, etc., etc. It is hardly worth while to inquire any further why the best men in this country endeavor to keep out of politics.

A NEGRO CLUB ATTEMPTS TO BREAK UP A GREELEY MEETING—MAN KILLED.—On Saturday night last a meeting of the friends of Greeley in the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, was held on Chatham street. About ten o'clock, the Eleventh Ward Grant club, composed of negroes, came marching along in front of the stand and made a great noise. Fifteen minutes after the club returned, the last speaker was addressing the meeting, a majority of the audience having retired. The negro club again stopped, the captain ordering the band to play. Those on the sidewalks began to shout for Greeley. One man was knocked down, and a general rush was made. Shots were then fired. One white man was driven into Powers' liquor saloon by the Grantites, and the saloon was entirely gutted by them. John Leavitt (white) had his skull fractured, and he died during the night. Several of the negroes were reported wounded, but they were carried off by their friends.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "We happen to know that one of the leading Grant managers here gives up the State of Illinois as lost to Grant and Wilson beyond peradventure. He hopes to make it up by carrying Indiana, but he won't. There never has been a more promising outlook for any party than that which now exists in Indiana for Greeley and Brown. Hendrick's majority in October will not be less than 15,000."

THE New York *World*, of August 29th in its financial article, says:

"A glance at a railway map will show running from Indianapolis through Illinois and Western Nebraska one of the most direct and well-conceived systems of railroads in this country. This long, continuous line is formed by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western, the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, and the Midland Pacific Railways. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western commences at Indianapolis, runs westward to Champaign, and thence to Pekin, in Illinois. From Champaign a direct extension line is now being constructed to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, where it will join the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska, making a total length of 420 miles. The latter road runs in an almost straight line from Keokuk, partly through the State of Missouri and partly through Iowa to its western boundary at Nebraska City, on the Mississippi River, a distance of 280 miles. Here it joins the Midland Pacific Railway, running through the State of Nebraska from its eastern terminus at Nebraska City through one of the richest and most populous sections of that thrifty State to a junction with the Union Pacific at Kearny, thus forming a new route to San Francisco shorter by about 150 miles than any existing route of connected line. Peculiarly situated, as it is, the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western extension, now in course of construction, must prove of considerable importance. Coming in contact at Indianapolis with the great traffic of the Atlantic seaboard, which converges there thro' the Pennsylvania Central, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Bellefontaine, the Lake Shore, and New York Central Railroads, it forms the direct connecting link with all the traffic from the Pacific coast, through the Missouri, Iowa and Nebraska and the Midland Pacific Railroads. In addition to this, the Peoria and Rock Island—90 miles in length—and the Davenport and St. Paul—300 miles—act as tributaries to it, and these several roads, although separate corporations, are all controlled in the interest of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway, which possesses the further great advantage of having no parallel competing line. The portion of the country through which it passes is one of unsurpassed fertility, with an enterprising population of nearly three-quarters of a million and a property valuation of $400,000,000. Although completed only in 1870, this road has already grown into a wealthy and successful corporation, with a large revenue from its constantly increasing business."

W. N. Coler & Co., bankers, No. 22 Nassau street, New York, advertise the bonds of the above road in another column of our paper, and parties having money to invest had better write them for circulars and information. They also advertise municipal bonds, which are issued by virtue of the State Constitutions granting the Legislatures the right to enact laws authorizing cities, counties and towns to issue securities in accordance with such laws for certain internal improvements, and when so issued there is no power that can legally defeat them. States may repudiate; municipals cannot. The bonds are a first lien upon all the property of the municipality. Shrewd, far-seeing investors are changing their Government and other securities into these desirable bonds.

A PREMONITION OF DEATH.—The Providence, R. I., *Journal* of the 11th says: A young lady from New York has been visiting relatives in this city during the past two weeks, and had made arrangements to return home last Friday night, having a strong impression upon her mind that she must go home without delay. For the sake of the company of a relative on her journey home, however, she was induced to postpone her departure until Monday evening last. On Sunday morning, after a quiet night's rest, she was suddenly awakened between 3 and 4 o'clock and saw a figure distinctly, or was convinced she did, standing in her room, near the door, looking toward her. The figure bore an exact resemblance to a sister she left at home in New York in her usual health. The young lady got up and went toward the apparition, and it disappeared. She then opened a window and looked out, but seeing nothing more of the figure or anything else unusual, she returned to her room and fell asleep again. In a short time she was awakened and saw the apparition of her sister again, with life-like appearance and in the same position as before. She got up again, and as she advanced toward it it receded from her approach and disappeared as before. Again she looked about from room to room and out of the window, but saw nothing more of it. Being now too much excited to sleep longer, she dressed herself and remained sitting up in her chamber waiting for daylight. Her uncle, who is an early riser, heard her moving about the room, and on his inquiring why she was up so early, she related her experience as above, and when the family had all risen it was the subject of general remark and comment. On Sunday noon the young lady received a dispatch from New York informing her that her sister had died suddenly at the very hour the apparition appeared in her chamber.

ABRAHAM ANDALUSIA BARKER, in the recesses of that cool mountain retreat, Cresson, on Friday last, (inauspicious day,) on the 282d ballot, knocked the radical Congressional persimmon. Two of the Mifflin county conferees succumbed to the persuasive eloquence of the Cambria county giant, and STEEL BLAIR'S goose is cooked for this campaign. GEO. FRYSINGER and DAVID MILLIKEN were the conferees from this county who yielded up to the ghost of shuckdom, and BARKER is now plucked and plumed for the fight. Well, he covers a good deal of ground, but not enough to beat our gallant young SPEER, who is acknowledged the ablest and best representative the district has had since it was created. There is some rather gracefully rounded profanity pervading the elite, and some not so fitly joined together among still others of the radical persuasion over this result.—*Lewistown Sentinel.*

IN the Williamsport convention, says the Harrisburg *Patriot*, Mr. Buckalew had twenty votes for Governor, all cast by true, tried and earnest friends of the cause of labor-reform. Among them was John Siney, who is familiar with the record of Mr. Buckelew, and cannot be accused of any design to betray the cause of which he is so prominent an advocate. The opposition to Mr. Buckalew's nomination did not come from such men as John Siney, but from such as Col. T. C. M'Dowell, Governor Geary's chief of the bureau of mining and labor statistics, and the Hon. Miles Humphreys, one of the Republican Senators from Allegheny county. Mr. Buckalew's record in behalf of the cause of labor-reform is too well known to the workingmen of Pennsylvania for them to be deceived by demagogues who have never performed a public act or uttered a syllable in their favor.

THE following notice appears in a late issue of the Boston *Post*:

TO HENRY.

523 SEVENTH STREET, SOUTH BOSTON, August 30, 1872. *Hon. Henry Wilson*, SIR: If you wish to refresh your memory in relation to your connection with the Know-Nothing party of 1854-5-6, you can do so by calling at 37 Congress street, Boston, where you will find the gentleman who administered to you, in your native town of Natick, the highest obligation of the Know-Nothing order, and who was at your house the same night that you took your obligation. Respectfully yours,

W. P. CHERRINGTON.

News and Political Items.

—The democracy will take "no right out" of Hartranft the second day of October.

—Tionesta, Forest county, has a millinery shop. What an abode of husbands and fathers.

—The other day Mrs. William Bryan, of New Albany, Ind., purchased acid, went home and dressed her grave clothes, took the acid, and died.

—Hon. Mathias J. Bovee died in Wisconsin, on the 12th, aged 84. He was a member of Congress from 1837. He was a native of New York.

—A mother, named Mrs. Byrne, ran into the dock at Newport, R. I., the other day and rescued from drowning a three year old son, who was going down for the last time.

—Remember that all the grave charges made against General Hartranft, the democratic candidate for governor, are proved by official documents and testimony of the most respectable and purest republicans in Pennsylvania.

—Charles O'Conor has written a letter again declining the Louisville nomination. The committee, however, have written to him that they shall continue him as their candidate, notwithstanding his declination.

—A gentleman, named Drew, residing in San Francisco, recently, from a wound caused by a friend pinching his left arm about eighteen months ago, had it submitted to three amputations before he got out benefit.

—Blanton Duncan was told by a friend at Louisville that he sold himself to the Grant party for a consideration to disrupt the Louisville Convention, and that was the charge said that he got from Duncan himself that such was a fact.

—Near Crisfield, Maryland, on last week, Cordelia King, a colored girl, with her little brother to feed a pig, ran several needles and pins in her eyes when in the act of leaning over the pen she fell, and one of the needles pierced her breast, killed her.

—At Cincinnati, Friday morning, a boiler in the foundry of Robert Campbell exploded, killing Mr. Jones and several workmen, and injuring nine others, some of the injured cannot recover and the recovery of another is doubtful. The roof of the building was blown off, and parts of the boiler were carried a number of squares. It is said that several pounds of steam were on when the explosion occurred.

—Every one will remember the Mountain Meadows massacre years ago, and that although the Mormons and the emigrants was supposed to have been perpetrated by Mormons it was charged by these last upon Indians. The first supposition turns out to be correct, and the story, related recently by a competent and, from the circumstances of the case, a trustworthy witness, reveals a horrible story of Mormon treachery and cold-blooded inhumanity.

—It now appears that the recent meeting of the Emperors at Berlin had a religious as well as a political side, the former has been partially disclosed, but the latter still remains hooded. The Pope is said to be advised to abandon the Jesuits and foreign religious corporations in Prussia, and even under the wing of the despotism formed the Berlin triumvirate. The Jesuits are to be driven from Germany, but equivalent political organizations in the Protestant side upheld in Italy. The political acts of the Emperors run parallel with those of a religious character, and Europe will have cause to rue the day when so much power into the hands of the men recently met in Berlin.—*Phila.*

OLD STYLE ORTHODOXY.—It is the fashion in times past to bleed, blister and physic in all pulmonary diseases, which only weaken the patient, *in the hope* that the disease would have a period to run its course by such means as these. The present advancement of medical science eschews all the old fogy theories and practices, or if it does not it is not the case for Dr. Keyser, with DR. KEYSER'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF CUBEB, and his other restorative remedies, is daily adding trophies every day to his already well established character in the cure of all diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Respiratory Organs. No physician has so much success or more care and investigation on chronic diseases than Dr. Keyser; his Lung restorations with his Lung sound are the best, and as perfect as it is possible to make them, and his treatment, contrary to the practice of many persons, is strengthening instead of mortifying, and not weakening and debilitating. If it be possible to cure a case of Lung disease, the Doctor's method will be sure to do it. Dr. Keyser's Principal Office is at the Medical Store, 167 Liberty street Pittsburgh. Price of LUNG CURE $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 per half dozen.

BLANTON DUNCAN.—It may be well now to explain to the "straight-outs" especially to the foreign and Catholic portion of them, who this fell

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, Pa.,

Friday, - - - September 20, 1872.

RALLY, FREEMEN, FOR THE RIGHT!

DEMOCRATIC MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

A meeting of Democrats and other friends of the good cause will be held at

CHEST SPRINGS,

—ON—

Thursday Afternoon next, Sept. 25th,

And a similar meeting will be held at

CARROLLTOWN,

—ON—

Friday Afternoon next, September 26th.

☞Hon. R. MILTON SPEER, our talented young Congressman, and other able speakers from abroad, will address these meetings. Let all attend.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Raps and Mishaps at and near Home.

—Don't fail to be registered.

—The buckwheat crop is large.

—Indiana County Fair this week.

—Seasonable advice—Lay in your winter coal.

—The flannel donning season is with us once again.

—Some of the potatoes in this vicinity are said to have the rot.

—Cresson Mountain House closed for the season on Wednesday last.

—Squire Cobick, of Johnstown, is the happy possessor of a six months' old calf which weighs 400 pounds.

—The "latest importation" didn't write from Altoona last week, the assertion of the Johnstown *Voice* to the contrary notwithstanding.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that the voice of the Radical whangdoodle was heard in the land, the day that Barker was nominated.

—At Spruce Creek, on Saturday morning last, the Pacific Express west struck a man named Swartz, from Newport, and killed him instantly.

—Ten dollars cash will be paid for the gold watch-key lost on the Carrolltown road some three weeks ago. Inquire at this office.

—Hon. B. F. Myers, of Bedford, has been unanimously re-nominated for Congress by the Democrats and Liberals of the sixteenth district.

—The new banking house of Collins, Johnston & Co., Colonnade Row, makes itself known to our readers in the present issue of the *Freeman*.

—James Murphy, a Pa. R. R. employer, jumped from a moving train near Gallitzin, on Saturday last, and falling upon his side, sustained very painful injuries.

—Robert Jones, recently killed by the explosion of a boiler in Cincinnati, as noticed elsewhere, is said to have resided in this place "some twenty years ago."

—Miles Smith, employed at the Cambria Iron Works, Johnstown, was severely burned by an explosion of hot metal, on Saturday morning last. So says the *Herald*.

—The Ladies' Fair at Wilmore is progressing finely and will be continued next week. And that is about all of "Soltero's" letter we can can find room for this week.

—A woman named Kessinger was struck by a freight train whilst walking on the "switchback" at Saxton, Huntingdon county, on Tuesday week, and killed outright.

—Mrs. Selders, of Blacklick township, lost two children by scarlet fever last week, and a daughter of Mr. McCafferty, of Cambria township, died from the same disease on Friday last.

—See card of Prof. Weisenbach, music teacher and musical instrument agent, to be found elsewhere in this week's paper. He comes among us with the highest testimonials as to his proficiency.

—Our typographical friend, Tom Myers, Secretary, has our thanks for an invitation to attend the Old Portage railroad reunion at Summitville, on Wednesday, Oct. 2d.—We will be on hand, if possible.

—Geo. Humphreys, late assistant postmaster at this place, is an aspirant for medical honors. George is a worthy young man, and has the ability to make an excellent M. D. Success attend him.

—Next Wednesday and Thursday will be gala days at St. Augustine, for then it is that the big horse fair and grand picnic is to come off, and a jolly good time may be expected. If you can't go yourself, send a substitute.

—David Smith's right arm was caught between two car bumpers on the M. C. R. R., Blair county, yesterday week, while he was engaged in coupling, and so badly crushed that it had to be taken off below the shoulder.

—A car inspector named Gettys had both legs badly mashed by freight cars at Altoona, on Saturday night last. One of the limbs has since been amputated, and it is feared that the other will have to undergo a similar operation.

—Aug. Landis, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, was, on Thursday week, unanimously chosen to represent the twentieth senatorial district in the constitutional convention. "Gust" will give a good account of himself in that honorable position.

—We regret to learn that our friend and patron, Mr. Michael Walls, of Hollidaysburg, had the misfortune to lose his stable and all its contents by fire on Tuesday morning week. Mischievous boys are supposed to have did the business.

—Mr. J. Trout, an old citizen of Altoona, while attempting to prevent his horse from running off, near that city, on Monday week, was knocked down and trampled upon by the horse and run over by the wagon, and now lies in a very critical condition.

—John Rex and Brigham Young (not the Mormon prophet, remember,) came near being suffocated in a lime kiln near Mount Union, Huntingdon county, into which they had descended for the purpose of leveling the stone, on Tuesday of last week.

—Miss Mary Foster, of Hungtingdon, slipped on a piece of bark while playing the game called "drop the handkerchief," at Parchnell's Grove, on Saturday last, and falling, fractured one of her limbs near the thigh. Twice before the same leg met with a like misfortune.

—Mr. R. H. Thompson, better known as "Doc," has returned once more to the parental roof and to the duties of assistant postmaster, *vice* Mr. George Humphreys, resigned. We welcome the "Doc" back among the mails, and as for the females—well they can talk for themselves.

—Don't forget the blessing of the bells at Carrolltown next Sunday. Among such generous hearted people as there abide all visitors will meet a hearty welcome and the best of treatment. A sumptuous dinner in the basement of the church is one of the attractions held out. Try and be there.

—Mr. S. P. McCann has placed us under obligations for another liberal supply of excellent bivalves, otherwise known as oysters. Big and little of the household, having done ample justice to the delicacies, we have no hesitancy in declaring that the kind donor is one of the cleverest men above ground.

—Dr. W. W. Jamison, of Loretto, was by some mishap thrown from his buggy, near Buck's Mill, Allegheny township, on Thursday of last week, and very severely, and, it was thought for a time, seriously bruised and cut, but we are pleased to learn that he is coming around all right and will soon be himself again.

—A new building for the new banking firm of Collins, Johnston & Co. is about to be erected adjacent to Mr. Zahm's store. Business at the new banking house has commenced very auspiciously, and with such an affable, capable and popular gentleman as Mr. Zahm for cashier, its future success cannot be doubted.

—Ebensburg's silver cornet band was out for the third time on Wednesday night and very agreeably surprised all who heard them by the great progress they have made in the short space of about one month.—Better material for a band than our boys or a better teacher of instrumental music of that kind than Prof. Braddock, are not to be scared up anywhere.

—Mr. M. L. Oatman, accompanied by his wife and their little "well spring of pleasure," has betaken himself to Ohio on a brief visit. In the meantime, his clever and accommodating clerk, Charley Shryock, has full authority to sell dry goods, groceries, flour, etc., just as cheap for the ready cash as if the proprietor himself were present superintending the operation.

—Our assertion about the Carrolltown chime of bells, which, by the way, arrived at the station here on Wednesday night, has brought out a communication in this week's *Democrat* from several citizens of Cambria City, in which they claim the honor, now freely awarded by us, of having precedence in that particular. Sorry to have put them to so much trouble, but—"all is well that ends well."

—Our friend and patron, Mr. Thomas Dougherty, of Keytesville, Chariton county, Mo., has forwarded us a complimentary ticket to the Chariton County Fair, signed Thos. Dougherty, Secretary. Of course we can't go, but for his kindly remembrance we are none the less thankful to our friend Tom, who, by the way, assures us that Missouri is good for 50,000 majority for Horace Greeley, which is about as much as any reasonable man could expect in one day.

—Mr. David Jones, carpenter, while engaged on Friday last in excavating a well on his premises in the East Ward, by some mishap lost his footing and fell back ward from the top of the ladder leading to the bottom of the well, and although he descended in his fall to the depth of about eighteen feet, strange as it may seem, he escaped without fatal injuries. He was of course severely bruised, but no bones were broken and he is now in a fair way of speedy recovery.

—We have received a lengthy communication from Gallitzin, signed "Fair Play," on the subject of Mr. Buckalew's course in the Senate last winter on the bill in reference to the ventilation of mines, but do not publish it this week, simply because we are of the opinion that the writer is in error, as we believe we can show if we can procure a complete report of Mr. Buckalew's late speech at Pottsville, a portion of which refers to the same subject about which our correspondent writes.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* of last week contains a very elaborate, but none the less deserved commendation of the artistic skill of Mr. James Wilkinson, marble manufacturer of Loretto, who has no superior and few equals in his line of business.—Many of the cemeteries of this county contain monuments of his skill and mechanical genius, and all of them are master-pieces of which Mr. Wilkinson may well feel proud. Work done by Mr. W. is well done, and that to at fair prices.

—Two weeks ago we said that Carrolltown was about to receive the first chime of bells ever brought to Cambria county; last week, on what we deemed reliable authority, we reiterated that assertion in the face of the Johnstown *Democrat's* denial of the claim; and this week we come down from our high horse and admit that the *Democrat* was right and we were wrong—that Cambria City is justly entitled to the honor, and that we have nothing more to say on the subject. There now!

—A stranger giving the name of John Curry and representing himself as a sailor by occupation and a native of New York, was struck by the Southern Express west on the Pa. R. R., about a mile east of Mineral Point, this county, at an early hour on Friday morning last, and was fatally injured. He was taken to Johnstown and his wounds attended to, but he died soon after. He was aged about twenty-six years, and was destitute of money. Mr. John Bloch, poor house director, took charge of the remains and had them decently interred.

SHOCKING SUICIDE AT GALLITZIN.—AN OLD MAN FOUND DEAD WITH HIS THROAT CUT.—The citizens of Gallitzin, as we learn from our venerable friend, Sam'l Craig, Esq., were horrified on Saturday evening last by the discovery that an old man named Wm. Cole, who for the past ten or twelve years has been living by himself in a small but comfortable cabin at that place, had committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, severing the windpipe and jugular vein, and no doubt causing death almost immediately and apparently without a struggle. The unfortunate man, who was a laborer by occupation, had not been seen since the previous Thursday evening, at which time he was slightly under the influence of liquor, and some of his neighbors becoming alarmed at his unusual absence from work, and probably supposing that sickness or some other mishap had befallen him, a party of them paired to his cabin on Saturday evening for the purpose of solving the mystery. The door of the cabin was found to be bolted and barred, but entrance was readily effected through one of the windows, and there lying upon the floor face downwards were discovered the lifeless remains of the man they were seeking. Turning him over, the ghastly spectacle that presented itself may well be imagined, and whatever else might have been needed to complete the horrible picture was readily supplied by a bloody razor found within a few inches of the body. The deceased was between 55 and 60 years of age, and originally came from Chester county, where he is supposed to have relatives now residing. Little is known of him, as he was always very reticent in regard to himself, but all who knew him bear witness to the fact that he was a quiet, inoffensive, hard-working man, his only weakness being a fondness for liquor, which was no doubt the primary cause of his tragic death. An inquest was held by John Bradley, Esq., and the facts above given by our informant, Mr. Craig, who was a member of the jury, were then and there elicited. The remains were decently interred on land belonging to the deceased and near the scene of the shocking occurrence.

A CONFIDENCE GAME WELL PLAYED.—An individual giving the name of Ray, claiming to be a farmer and drover and alleging that he lived a short distance north of this place, recently dawned upon the farmers of Summerhill township and for two long weeks boarded around, free gratis for nothing, under the plea that he was buying cattle, which plea to all appearances he made good by contracting for the delivery at a certain place on a certain day of about eighty head of beeves, for all which he had offered very liberal prices in cash, then and there to be paid. In due course of events the day of delivery came, the cattle came, and the farmers came, but Ray didn't come and the promised greenbacks didn't come, and the result was that the farmers felt as they turned their faces homeward that they and not the cattle had been sold—aye, badly sold. The sharper had had his two weeks' boarding for nothing, besides some barrowed money, and that was no doubt all he sought to accomplish by his little confidence game.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MOORE.—MANY COMPLAINTS BUT NO APPARENT REPENTANCE.—In company with Sheriff Bonacker, and at the special solicitation of Michael Moore, now under sentence of death, we on Monday last visited the unfortunate man in his cell, and for a half hour or more listened to what he claimed to be a truthful account of his movements on the 24th, 25th and 26th of last January, on which days it was shown on his trial that he was in Philadelphia and afterwards at Osceola, Clearfield county. His story in brief is that he was at work in Smith's coal bank at No. 3 on the day first named, as could have been proven by Chas. Woolford, Andrew Gillespie, Thomas McCreery, Robert McKim, John Myers, and others, had his lawyers (of whom he complained very bitterly, and, as all know who heard their earnest appeals in his behalf, very unjustly,) seen fit to summon them as witnesses; that he loaded a car of coal on that day, and then went home to Mineral Point. On the 25th, as his story goes, he went to Johnstown, where he bought a barrel of flour and three sacks of corn from Mr. Rankin, on Washington street, which flour and corn was manifested to him at the Viaduct, a day or two after; that next day he went to Portage Station on noon train, and took dinner at Peter McGough's along with that gentleman and Wm. Flynn, who boarded with McGough; that while waiting dinner Mr. Flynn commenced writing, and while doing so asked McGough what day of the month it was, and McGough replied that it was the 26th of January, and he (Moore) then remarked that that was his birth-day; had some talk with McGough about buying farm, which I went to see after dinner, but said I could not get my money until April, as I had it deposited as security for my wife's appearance to answer a suit at law; told McGough to calculate the time from that date to 6th of April, which he did on one of the boards on the side of the house. This, and much else of like import, which would neither benefit the prisoner or interest our readers, was the burthen of his story, his entire purpose being, as he vainly hoped, to explain away some of the most convincing evidence which led to his conviction, and to induce us and our readers to believe that he is innocent of the crime which he will ere long be called upon to expiate. God grant that he may be better prepared when that time comes than he now seems to be for the ignominious death which awaits him!

The condemned man was afterwards, with his own consent, visited by two gentlemen representing the Johnstown *Tribune* and the *Echo*, to whom, in addition to the story told us, he made the following statement regarding the fatal trunk check and other matters of less importance: On the 26th of February I received a letter from Philadelphia, without signature, telling me to look out for a trunk which had been sent to Altoona for me. A strange man, I think from Somerset, read the letter for me in Johnstown. Did not recognize the handwriting. On the Sunday following went to church at Wilmore, and while on my way there I found the trunk check lying in the snow near the head of the path leading from my house to Mineral Point. Picked up the check and noticed that it had a green mould on it. Put it in my pocket and thought no more about it until John Harris came into Hagan's house and said he wanted me to go to Johnstown with him. Asked him what he wanted.—He wouldn't tell me then, but did tell me outside of the house that he wanted me on a charge of murder for killing the woman found near Mineral Point.

Moore then went on to tell when and where he first met Annie E. Boyle, how long it was since they were married and the length of time they lived together; denied that the photograph found in the trunk was her likeness, or that the letters purporting to be from her were written by the said Annie E. Boyle, detailed other matters connected with their married life and final parting, etc.,—all which we have not the necessary space, even if we had the inclination, to give in extenso.

BOY SHOT AND FATALLY INJURED.—One of those sad occurrences which occasionally loom up as a terrible warning against the careless handling of loaded firearms, and especially against permitting children to have such dangerous weapons in their possession, happened near Lilly's Station, this county, on Sunday morning last. It seems that four lads varying in age from about eight to eleven years left the village on the morning stated for the purpose of hunting chestnuts, one of the elder boys taking with him an old musket heavily charged with powder and small stones. Some time after reaching the woods the boys seated themselves on the grass, when the lad with the musket commenced amusing himself by pounding the but end of the weapon on the ground, the barrel at the time extending through under his arm and pointing in the direction of one of the younger lads, a boy named Thomas Davey, son we believe of Mr. Bernard Davey. As a natural result of the pounding process, the gun was eventually discharged, the contents for the most part taking effect in one side of the face and neck of young Davey, lacerating him in a most shocking manner and inflicting injuries which the attending physician deems fatal, if indeed death has not ensued ere this. As may well be conceived, the other lads were greatly frightened, but they had presence of mind enough to attempt to convey the injured boy home. They only succeeded, however, either through fear or inability, in carrying him to the old Portage railroad embankment, where they left him, and where he shortly after attracted by motions the attention of a couple of gentlemen returning from church, who carried him to his home, where he was lying at last accounts, as we have intimated, in a precarious condition.

FATAL FALL FROM A TREE.—On Sunday afternoon last a boy named Devine, aged about thirteen years, son of Mr. Thomas Devine, of Loretto, and nephew of our townsman, Mr. H. C. Devine, climbed up a willow tree in front of the post-office building in that place for the purpose of attempting the capture of a squirrel which he had seen ascending the tree, and in doing so ventured out too far upon one of the upper limbs, and the result was that the limb broke and young Devine came to the ground, and, alighting upon his head and shoulders, sustained injuries which culminated in his death on the following morning. When picked up by the bystanders he was found to be insensible, with blood issuing from his mouth and nose, and in this condition he was conveyed to his home, where he lingered without recovering consciousness until an early hour on Monday morning, as already stated. There seems to be a strange fatality attending Mr. Devine's family, one of his older sons having met with a violent death last May a year in consequence of the running away of a team he was driving, as noticed by us at the time. Another son had an arm broken and one of the daughters, we believe, is afflicted with deafness. Mr. Devine, who is a hard-working, inoffensive mechanic, has, in common with his bereaved family, the sympathies of all feeling hearts.

"Always Pure and High Toned."

This is the volunteer endorsement of the *Christian Advocate* on the "Peoples Monthly" of Pittsburgh, adding "it will do good wherever circulated. We hope it will rapidly take the place of the trashy Eastern papers." This universally popular *illustrated* paper for the *home* is same size and appearance of Harper's Weekly; is bright and attractive with reading and illustrations for the *family*, and is liked wherever introduced. Its "Household" and "Boys and Girls" departments full of value and interest. Only One Dollar and a Half a year, or trial for three months for Twenty-Five Cents, which is *less than cost*. Better still—*double* the price of the paper *given away* in Chromos and Engravings. *Live agents wanted in every locality.* Address, "People's Monthly," Pittsburg, Pa.

A SWEET THOUGHT.—"Oh! for a thousand tounges!" as the boy said when he crawled into a sugar hogshead; and "Oh; for a thousand dollars!" or more to buy all the heart could crave, is what any one might say who visits the elegant clock, watch, jewelry, fancy goods, book, stationery and general variety store of C. T. Roberts, for surely there is all there of these several classes of goods that man could desire or woman envy. And what's more of it, Cham. sells as cheap as any man in the business.

THE leaves are loosening from the trees, and gently to the ground are falling, and people wise who bargains seek at Huntley's store are calling; for there they find at lowest rates, stoves and pipes, and also grates, besides groceries fresh, the very best, and hardware, too, and all the rest of things that Huntley keeps in great array and sells to all who call that way at prices which none can e'er excel for cheapness, no matter where they dwell.

THERE is great diversity of opinion among voters on the subject of politics, but there is none whatever among those who have had an opportunity to test the admiralde qualities of the excellent flour kept for sale by E. J. Mills, at his flour and feed depot, High street, near the Diamond. All unite in expressing their entire satisfaction with the quality of Mills' flour, feed, groceries, etc., as well as with prices charged for the same.

SEE that lady? Yes. Well, mark her; she has bought a bill from Barker—Vallie S. of course we mean, whose stock is fine as e'er was seen, and prices low as now prevail on mountain top or in verdant vale. Is she happy? Well, I ween, she feels as if she ne'er had seen a better chance for bargains rare or goods that will at all compare with those which Vallie's shelves doth bear—none cheaper, better, anywhere.

RALLY for the right, rally in your might, rally day and night, rally just for spite, rally for the fight—against high prices at Myers & Lloyd's cheap cash store, where summer goods are now being sold at wonderful low prices in order to close out the stock and make room for a splended invoice of fall and winter goods of all kinds which are shortly to be purchased. Rally soon—rally often.

WEARY and sad though you journey along, bearing a burden no other may share, lift up your heart as you list to this song, and join in the chorus, 'tis "Never Despair!"—never despair of buying cheap goods so long as you're able to find John J. Murphy in one of his moods for giving cash bargains of that very kind; and that is his mood, for never a frown, but always a smile, each new comer greets, at his cheap cash store, Johnstown, corner Main and Franklin streets.

PLAYED OUT.—Your summer clothing is of course by this time played out, soiled, worn, out of shape and out of season, and anyhow you need a new suit, as fall is now with us. All which leads us to say that S. J. Hess & Co., Oak Hall, 241 Main street, Johnstown, are the very men to accomodate you with any and all articles in the way of wearing apparel, fit to adorn a prince or bedeck a peasant. Prices very low and satisfaction guaranteed.

LIFE is made of smallest fragments—shade and sunshine, work and play—so we may, with greatest profit, learn a little every day. Another thing that may be done with great profit and entire satisfaction by our masculine friends is the purchase of ready made clothing from that prince of cheap clothiers, Jos. J. Murphy, Star Hall, 109 Clinton street, Johnstown. Murphy has a stock that no dealer can excel and prices that none can undersell.

THE chilly atmosphere now prevailing assures us that the "winter of our discontent" will soon be upon us with all its rigors, and as it will ere long be in order to don heavier clothing, it may not be a miss to remind our readers that Harry Mayer, Johnstown's popular young clothier, is the man among men to consult in such emergencies. His present large and elegant stock is being sold cheaper than ever. Store in Opera House.

OBITUARY.

BRADLEY.—Died, near Summitville, Cambria county, on Tuesday, Sept. 10th, from the effects of injuries received by the explosion of a lamp, MARY, oldest daughter of Michael and Bridget Bradley, aged 14 years.

She budded with us, like Spring's early flowers,
But soon was transplanted to happier bowers;
And there, through a blissful eternity's hours,
She will bloom in perennial beauty. M.

NOTICE.

JOHN A. BLAIR, Assignee of JACOB LUTHER, —In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County.—Sept. 10, 1872. First Account of JOHN A. BLAIR, Assignee of JACOB LUTHER, filed.

And now, Sept. 11, 1872, the Prothonotary is directed to give notice of the filing of said account, as required by the Act of Assembly.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 13, 1872.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Estate of WILLIAM COLE, deceased. Letters of Administration on the Estate of William Cole, late of Gallitzin township, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Cambria county, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to the same are requested to make payment without delay.

SAMUEL CRAIG, Administrator.

Gallitzin, Sept. 20, 1872.-6t.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & CO.,

BANKERS,

Ebensburg, Pa.

WILL receive money on deposit, discount and collect notes, and attend to all the business usually done by Bankers.

Sept. 20.tf. GEO. C. K. ZAHM, Cashier.

PROF. J. L. WIESENBACH,

Music Teacher,

AND AGENT FOR

KNABE & CO.'S

(Baltimore)

PIANOS!

AND S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S (Boston)

American ORGANS

Cambria House, Ebensburg, Pa.

PATRICK SCOTT, vs. MARY MAXWELL alias MARY SCOTT. } Common Pleas of Cambria County.

And now, to wit: Sept. 9, 1872, on motion of John P. Linton, Esq., C. W. Easly appointed Commissioner to take testimony.

J. K. HITE, *Prothonotary.*

Notice is hereby given that I will attend to the duties of said appointment, at the office of John P. Linton, Esq., in the borough of Johnstown, on **Friday, the 11th day of October next,** at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper.

C. W. EASLY, Commissioner.

Johnstown, Sept. 18, 1871.-4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the late residence of Dominick McBride, deceased, on **SATURDAY, October 5th, 1872,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate of which Dominick McBride died seized, to wit:

A PIECE or PARCEL of LAND

situate in the township of Carroll, in the county aforesaid, adjoining lands of H. Hoppel, Jas. S. Luckett, and others, containing **48 Acres,** more or less, about 20 Acres cleared and having thereon erected a one-and-half story **Log House** and a **Log Stable.**

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by the mortgage and judgment bonds of the purchaser. J. A. KENNEDY, Adm'r.

Sept. 20, 1872.-3t.

☞Also, at same time and place, will be sold Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Wheat, Oats, Corn, Farming Implements, &c.

MARGARET McBRIDE.

"Always Pure and High Toned."

This is the volunteer endorsement of the *Christian Advocate* on the "Peoples Monthly" of Pittsburgh, adding "it will do good wherever circulated. We hope it will rapidly take the place of the trashy Eastern papers." This universally popular *illustrated* paper for the *home* is same size and appearance of Harper's Weekly; is bright and attractive with reading and illustrations for the *family*, and is liked wherever introduced. Its "Household" and "Boys and Girls" departments full of value and interest. Only One Dollar and a Half a year, or trial for three months for Twenty-Five Cents, which is *less than cost*. Better still—*double* the price of the paper *given away* in Chromos and Engravings. *Live agents wanted in every locality.* Address, "People's Monthly," Pittsburg, Pa.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Vend. Expon.* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, and to me directed, there will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in Ebensburg, on Tuesday, the 15th day of October next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

ALL the right, title and interest of Michael Doyle, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in the village of Gallitzin, Cambria county, fronting on a street and extending back to a street, adjoining lot of C. D. Bradley on the north and a street on the south, having thereon erected a two-story plank house, now in the occupancy of Michael Doyle.—Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of John E. Storm.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of Jos. Denzel, of, in and to a lot of ground situate in Carroll township, Cambria county, fronting on the Ebensburg and Carrolltown road, adjoining land of Andrew Streitmatter and Elizabeth Wenkland, having thereon erected a one-and-a-half story plank house, now in the occupancy of Joseph Denzel. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Albin Ossaid.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of S. F. George and Libbie George, of, in and to two lots of ground situate in Chest Springs boro', Cambria county, fronting on Columbia street and extending back to a street, adjoining lots of Silas A. McGough and Ellen McGrain, having thereon erected a two story plank house and a frame barn, now in the occupancy of Harrison Miller. Taken in execution and to be sold at the suit of Simon Weakland.

W. R. BONACKER, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 17, 1872.

New Advertisements.

Pennsylvania Military Academy,

At Chester, Delaware County, Pa. (For Resident Cadets only.) The eleventh annual session commences Wednesday, Sept. 4. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Natural Sciences. The Classics and English is imparted by West Point graduates and other competent professors. Circulars may be obtained of

COL. THEO. HYATT, Prest. P. M. A.

EATON Female INSTITUTE,

On Phila. & Balt. Central R. R., Kennett Square, Chester Co., Pa., offers all the inducements that constitute a home in connection with a thorough English Education, at $140 per school year. No extras except for instruction in Wax, Music, Latin, French, German, Painting and Drawing. Eastern teachers, graduates of our best New England schools, have been employed for several years. Inquire of EVAN T. SWAYNE, SALLIE W. SWAYNE, Principals.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully conducted and best sustained institutions in the State. For terms, etc., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

ADVERTISING

AT LOW RATES!

For $70 per Inch per Month, we will insert an advertisement in **120 First-Class Papers** in Penn. List sent on application to **GEO P. ROWELL & CO.'s Advertising Agents, 41 Park Row, N. Y.**

CAMPAIGN GOODS FOR 1872.

Agents wanted for our Campaign Goods. Sell at **Sight. Pay 100 per cent. profit.** Now is the time. Send at once for Descriptive Circulars and Price Lists of our Fine Steel Engravings of all the Candidates, Campaign Biographies, Charts, Photographs, Badges, Pins, Flags, and everything suited to the times. Ten Dollars per day easily made. Full samples sent for $3. Address MOORE & GOODSPEED, 37 Park Row, New York.

AGENTS WANTED for **Chamberlin's Great Campaign Book,** THE

STRUGGLE of '72;

A Novelty in Political and Popular Literature.

A GRAPHIC History of the Republican and Democratic Parties; a racy sketch of the so-called Liberal Republican Party; an *inside view* of the Cincinnati Convention. The minor tickets of *side shows* of the campaign. The finest Illustrated Book Published. A Book wanted by every American citizen. To secure territory at once, send $1 for outfit. UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill., Phila., Pa., or Springfield, Mass.

Political Goods

of all kinds.

FIREWORKS, FLAGS, LANTERNS, TORCHES, BADGES, UNIFORMS, &c.

JOSEPH R. PURDY,
32 and 34 Malden Lane,
Established 1843. NEW YORK.

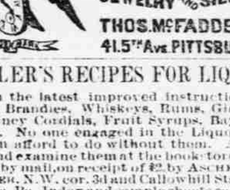
Epilepsy or Fits.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a Treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be opened from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address DR. O. PHELPS BROWN, 21 Grand St., Jersey City, N. J.

DIAMONDS & WATCHES
JEWELRY & SILVER
THOS. McFADDEN JR.
41 5TH AVE. PITTSBURGH.

EICHLER'S RECIPES FOR LIQUORS

Contain the latest improved instructions for mixing Brandies, Whiskeys, Rums, Gins, Bitters, Saucy Cordials, Fruit Syrups, Bay Rum, &c., &c. No one engaged in the Liquor Business can afford to do without them. Ask for them and examine them at the book stores. Delivered by mail, on receipt of $2, by ASCHENBACH & MILLER, N.W. cor. 3d and Callowhill Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Index and sample sheets sent free.



Nothing like it in medicine. A luxury to the palate, a painless evacuant, a gentle stimulant to the circulation, a perspiratory preparation, an anti-bilious medicine, a stomachic, a diuretic and an admirable general alterative. Such are the acknowledged and fully proven properties of TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE

Is the cheapest and best article in the market for **Bluing Clothes.** The genuine has both Barlow's and Wiltberger's name on the label, and is put up at Wiltberger's Drug Store, No. 235 North Second St., Philadelphia. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor. For sale by Druggists and Grocers.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching of Protruded Piles that *Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy* fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles, and nothing else. Sold by all Druggists. Price, $1.00.

AGENTS Wanted.—Agents make more money at work for us than anything else. Business light and permanent. Particulars free. G. STINSON & CO., *Fine Art Publishers,* Portland, Maine.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—E. J. Mills, V. S. Barker, R. R. Thomas, E. Roberts & Son, Michael J. Brawley, H. A. McCoy, D. G. Williams, J. P. Thompson, and A. A. Barker & Son, vs. William Callan, Garnishee of A. J. Paddock and Robert Adams.—*In the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria County, No. 74, September Term, 1871, C.*—ATTACHMENT EXECUTION.

And now, 4th of September, 1872, Judgment against Garnishee, William Callan, for amount admitted by him to be due and owing in his answer filed. Same day, GEO. W. OATMAN, Esq., is appointed Auditor to distribute the fund among the attaching creditors entitled to the same, and make report thereof to the Court at the Argument Court. BY THE COURT.

I WILL ATTEND TO THE DUTIES of the above appointment, at my office in Ebensburg, Pa., on *Thursday, October 3d,* 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested must attend or be debarred from coming in on said fund. GEO. W. OATMAN, *Auditor.*

Ebensburg, Sept. 13, 1872.-3t.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—A FARM containing **48 Acres,** more or less, of which 30 Acres are clear, situated in Munster twp., Cambria county, within two miles of Cresson and about the same distance from Loretto, will be sold very cheap and on easy terms. A comfortable Dwelling House and a good Stable are among the improvements. There is also an excellent orchard on the premises and a never-failing spring convenient to the house. Any person wishing to purchase can call on me at Tunnel Hill, Gallitzin, or address

JOHN O'BRIEN.

July 13.-tf. Gallitzin, Cambria Co., Pa.

NOTICE.

THE first and partial account of H. KINKEAD, Esq., Assignee of JOHN J. GLASS, having been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county the 16th July, 1872:

On the 11th September, 1872, the Court order and direct that the Prothonotary shall give notice of the filing of this account, during the period of three consecutive weeks, in the "Cambria Herald" and the "Cambria Freeman," and that the same shall be allowed on the 15th October, 1872, unless cause be shown why such account should not be allowed. By the Court.

From the Record.

Sept. 13.-3t. J. K. HITE, *Prothonotary.*

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM of SIXTY ACRES, located in Blacklick township, Cambria co., adjoining lands of Isaac Wissinger, Rich'd Morgan, and others, about 40 Acres of which are cleared, with a large two story PLANK HOUSE, LOG BARN, &c., thereon erected—the balance well timbered. Will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars inquire on the premises, or address

THOS. E. DAVISON,

Sept. 13.-3m. Ebensburg P. O.

L. D. SINE'S GIFT ENTERPRISE

ESTABLISHED IN 1854.

Principal Office 101 W. Fifth St., Cincinnati, O.
The only RELIABLE GIFT DISTRIBUTION in the country.

$50,000.00

IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

L. D. SINE'S

39th SEMI-ANNUAL

Gift Enterprise!

To be drawn Monday, Oct. 7th, 1872.

One Grand Capital Prize of $10,000 IN GOLD!

Five Prizes $1,000 } Each in
Five Prizes $500 } GREENBACKS
Ten Prizes $100 }

Two Family Carriages and Matched Horses with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $1,500.
Two Horses and Buggies, with Silver-Mounted Harness, worth $600.

Two Fine-Toned Rosewood Pianos worth $500 each. Ten Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 1500 *Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, worth from $20 to $300 each.*

Ladies' Gold Lorgnettine and Gent's Gold Vest Chains, Solid and Double-Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number Gifts, 10,000. - - Tickets Limited to 50,000.

AGENTS WANTED to Sell Tickets, to whom Liberal Premiums will be given.

SINGLE TICKETS $2; SIX TICKETS $10; TWELVE TICKETS $20; TWENTY-FIVE TICKETS $40.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

OFFICE, L. D. SINE, Box 86,
101 W. 5th St., CINCINNATI, O.

GEO. C. K. ZAHM,

—DEALERS IN—

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS, GROCERIES,

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,

AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES GENERALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE

TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,

Ebensburg, Pa.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPORIUM

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

Nos. 150 and 152 Union Street,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,	Cane Chairs,
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Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!

SAMPLE STREET,

Near Union School House, Ebensburg.

THE subscriber desires to call the attention of the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties to the fact that he has now in successful operation in Ebensburg a Shop for the manufacture and repair of

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SULKIES,

**Spring

Another Western Wonder.

A FOSSIL PALM TREE IN COLORADO.

Twenty-one miles south of Denver lie the remains of a palm tree preserved in stone. It is on the hillside looking down upon Cherry Creek, and 100 feet or more above the level of the valley of that stream. The soil is similar to that of most of the upland plain in Colorado, and covered at present with a thick crop of grass and weeds. Bunches of currant bushes laden with fruit cluster about the wooden rocks, and above to the top of the ridge and along its crest are scrubby young pines and large trees. At the foot of the hill, 300 yards to the westward, passes the old stage road from Denver to Santa Fe. The traveller looking up could see a ledge or mass of roughlooking rocks, rising ten or twelve feet above the surface of the ground and about forty feet in length. Campfires have been built against it and campers have doubtless sought shelter from storm or sun under its projecting front, little dreaming that they reclined in the shadow of a palm tree. The pupils of a school-house near by have played in it many a day. Last winter a hunter for curious specimens stumbled upon it and guessed its true character. Specimens were brought to Denver and pronounced by the best authorities petrified palm-wood. But the mass was reported so large that the story seemed incredible. A careful examination reveals the following facts:

The monster tree evidently grew where it lies, and there has been very little change in the surface of the ground at that point since its fall. The first, or butt section, is thirty-nine feet long, and it has apparently rolled about half over, down the hill. As near as can be determined without excavating the adjacent earth, the diameter of the tree at its base is twenty-two feet. The second section is twenty-one feet long, and evidently lies where it fell. Its outlines are hard to determine without digging, but at midway, or fifty feet from the stump, it is certainly nine feet in diameter. The two sections, as described, must be sixty feet in length. Above that point the body of the tree fell into a gulch, which has been since nearly filled up by the wash from the hills above. Digging would doubtless reveal much more of the trunk.

And all this immense mass of wood has turned to stone, hard and flinty as porphyry. Some of it looks like agate, finely veined and delicately tinted. Others with opaline lustre; some as white as the driven snow, or with the polished surface of chalcedony. Portions of the trunk must have been rotten, for its stony remains are honey-combed, and the cavities filled with delicate crystals that sparkle in the sunlight like real diamonds. Breaking into the knots with heavy blows of the sledge hammer reveals miniature caves and grottoes glittering with stalactites and stalagmites of real crystal. Specimens of the bark can be chipped off, looking as natural, doubtless, as when its own green leaves waved in the breezes and its branches made man gambol among the fragrant shade. It is useless to speculate upon the time when that giant of the forest flourished; of the hundreds of thousands of years during which a torrid sun kissed its shining leaves; its fall and immersion in the solicious bath that changed its every fibre to flint. It is history in stone, telling of change of the condition and climate of this part of the world that may well make one salver if he expects to stop here fifty or a hundred thousand years longer. Meanwhile it can supply material for the walls of a court-house, window sills and caps for all in Denver, or curb-table tops for the Western States. It is the very biggest thing—in stone—and among trees it takes the palm.—*Denver City News.*

The Railroad Hog.

"This seat is taken, sir." All persons who have traveled to any considerable extent are familiar with this formula. It tells the story of the railroad hog—the small souled, mean, selfish brute who pays grudgingly for one seat and strains his small wit to hold two. This particular hog wore a plug hat, shiny with the genuine Boston gloss, an enameled and closely cropped iron gray beard. I know his kink. He is an eminently respectable beast who always pays his debts promptly, takes an interest in Sunday schools, administrates his deceased brother's children out of their patrimony, is the president of joint stock companies, and has biographical eulogies published in the newspapers when he finally kicks the bucket. I knew the hog lied when he said "This seat is taken, sir," but I found one "that was not taken, sir," and watched him to see how many times he would reproduce the falsehood. The coach was rather full, and, would you believe it, that miserable hog told sixteen separate and distinct lies in order to gratify his mean selfishness. Enough to sink a healthier soul to perdition. He varied the formula; one time it was a wave of the hand, and a look to the rear of the car to indicate that the holder of the seat had gone for a drink of water and would be back soon. Another time, to the inquiry of a mild-mannered and timid questioner, he replied by a stolid stare, and then spreading himself a little wider, he resumed the perusal of his newspaper. I was tempted to crawl up behind him and hiss into his ear, "you're an awful liar." But I had my revenge. A big, red-faced, two hundred pounder in a dirty linen coat, came in at a way station. He was sweaty to a fearful degree. His feet smelt like valerianate of ammonia and rotten fish, and his breath was a hot, stinking sirocco, based on bad whiskey and onions. This fiery and fragrant behemoth preferred to settle himself in the seat that was taken. "This is," —began the hog.

"Well, I guess I'll take it till the other fellow comes," returned the sweet-smelling heavy weight, and down he plumped, partially crushing the hog in his descent.—The latter frowned and began to bluster, but the red-faced ruffian soon took that out of him with a threat to swallow him whole—to chaw him up and spit him out—to pitch him out of the window—to go thro' him like a dose of salts, and to make various other dispositions of him in case he didn't simmer down. Our porcine friend simmered, and then the barbarian grew good-humored. He told funny anecdotes, and poked the hog in the ribs. He wanted to know where he came from and where he was going. He spit quarts of tobacco juice across him out of the window, spattering his shirt front, between his boots and all around. He offered him a "chaw," every time he took out his plug of navy. The hog perspired freely and shivered with disgust. Finally he crawled out and stood up for forty miles, until another seat was vacated.

SOMEBODY who saw and heard thus describes the performance: It was a young woman, with as many white muslin flounces around her as the planet Saturn has rings, that did it. She gave the music stool a twirl or two, and flutfed down on it like a whirl of soap suds in a hand basin. Then she pushed her cuffs as if she were going to fight for the champion's belt.—Then she worked hands and wrists, and spread out her fingers till they looked as though they would nearly cover the key board from the growling end to the squeaky one. Then those two hands of hers made a jump at the keys as if they were a couple of tigers coming down on a flock of black and white sheep, and the piano gave a great howl as if it had been trod on. Dead stop—so still you could hear your hair growing. Then another jump and another howl, as if the piano had two tails, and you had trod on both of them at once, and a grand clatter and scramble and strings of jumps, up and down, backward, forward, one hand over the other, like a general stampede of rats and mice."

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL ELECTION

TO BE HELD

Tuesday, October 8th, 1872.

Pursuant to an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the 2d day of July, A. D. 1839, I, WILLIAM B. BONACKER, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Cambria, on the SECOND TUESDAY OF OCTOBER, BEING THE 8TH DAY OF THE MONTH, at which time State, District and County officers will be elected as follows:

One person for Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Three persons for Congressmen at Large of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-eight persons for Delegates at Large to the Convention of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent the district composed of Mifflin, Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon, in the House of Representatives of the United States.

Two persons to represent the district composed of Cambria, Clearfield, Clinton and Elk in the Constitutional Convention.

One person to represent the county of Cambria in the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for Register and Recorder of Cambria county.

One person for the office of County Commissioner of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Director of the Poor of Cambria county.

One person for the office of Auditor of Cambria county.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the place of holding the aforesaid election in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within the county of Cambria are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Brady's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams, to meet at the School House at Moses Kring's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Batr, to meet at School House No. 8, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the town of Blacklick, to meet at the house of Adam Makin, dec'd, in the village of Belsmo.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria, to meet at the Court House in the borough of Ebensburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll, to meet at the School House in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest, to meet at School House No. 8, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield, to meet at School House No. 3, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh, to meet at the School House at Singer's in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh, to meet as follows: First Ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First Ward; Second Ward, at the house of Henry C. Dishong, in said Second Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Cooperdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle, to meet at the School House in the village of Summerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh, to meet at the house of Daniel Confer, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg, to meet as follows: East Ward, at the Court House, in said Ward; West Ward, to meet in Grand Jury Room, in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin, to meet at the School House in the town of Gallitzin; in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson, to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown, to meet as follows: First Ward, at Public School House No. 5, in said Ward; Second Ward, at the office of Joseph S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said Ward; Third Ward, at house of John Brady, on Franklin street, in said Ward; Fourth Ward, at the house of John Trefts in said ward; Fifth Ward, at the Kernville School House in said Ward; Sixth Ward, at the Johnstown Pottery in said Ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster, to meet at the warehouse of Aug. Durbin, in the village of Munster, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville, to meet at the Franklin House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland, to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill, to meet at the School House in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summitville, to meet at the School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna, to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor, to meet at the School House near Wm. Headrick's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale, to meet at School House in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington, to meet at the School House at the Foot of Plane No. 1, in said twp.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White, to meet at School House No. 1, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder, to meet as follows: First division, at the house of Wm. A. Hicks, in said township; second division, at Beam's school house, in said township.

The general election in all the Wards, Townships, Districts and Boroughs of the county is to be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until 7 o'clock in the evening, when all polls shall be closed.

AND I FURTHER GIVE NOTICE, as in and by the 12th section of the aforesaid Act I am directed, That all persons excepting Justices of the Peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise, a subordinate or agent who or shall be employed under the Legislative, Judiciary, or Executive Departments of this State or the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also every member of Congress, or of the State Legislature, and of the select and common councils of any city, commissioned or any inspector or judge of any election district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector or Clerk of any Election of this Commonwealth, and that no Inspector, or Judge, or any other officer of any such election, shall be eligible to any office then to be voted for. Also, by the 4th Section of an Act of Assembly entitled "An Act relating to Elections and for other purposes," approved the 10th day of April, 1856, it is enacted that the foregoing 13th Section shall not be so construed as to prevent any military officer or borough officer from serving as Judge or Inspector at any general or special election held in the Commonwealth.

The general, special, city, incorporated district and township elections, and all elections for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, shall be held and conducted by the Inspectors and Judges selected as aforesaid, and by Clerks appointed as hereafter provided.

The inspectors and judge of the elections shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the election in the district to which they respectively belong before seven o'clock in the morning, and each of said inspectors shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

In case the person who shall have received the second highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend on the day of any election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge at the next preceding election shall act as inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend, then the inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or districts, for which such officers have been elected, present at the place of election, shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

In case any clerk appointed under the provisions of this act shall neglect to attend at any election during the said year, it shall be the duty of the inspector who appointed said clerk, or the person filling the office of such inspector, to forthwith appoint a suitable person as clerk, qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform the duties of the year.

It shall be the duty of the several assessors, respectively, to attend at the place of holding every general, special or township election, during the whole time said election is kept open, for the purpose of giving information to the inspectors and the judge, when called on, in relation to the right of any person assessed by them to vote at such election, or such other matters in relation to the assessment of voters as the said inspectors, or either of them, shall from time to time require.

No person shall be permitted to vote at any election, as aforesaid, other than a freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and has within two years paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election. But a citizen of the United States who has previously been a qualified voter of this State and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district and paid taxes, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote after residing in the State six months. *Provided*, That the freemen, citizens of the United States, between twenty-one and twenty-two years, who have resided in an election district as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote, although they shall not have paid taxes.

No person shall be permitted to vote whose name is not contained in the list of taxable inhabitants furnished by Commissioners, unless First, he produces a receipt for the payment within two years of a State or county tax, assessed agreeably to the Constitution, and give satisfactory evidence, either on his oath or affirmation of another, that he has paid such a tax, or on failure to procure a receipt, shall make oath to the payment thereof. Second, if he claim the right to vote by being an elector between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, he shall depose on oath or affirmation that he has resided in this State at least one year next before his application, and make such proof of residence in the district as is required by this act, and that he does verily believe from the account given him that he is of the age aforesaid, and such other evidence as is required by this act; whereupon the name of the person thus admitted to vote shall be inserted in the alphabetical list by the inspectors and a note made opposite thereto by writing the word "tax." If he shall be admitted to vote by reason of having paid tax, or the word "age," if he shall be admitted to vote by reason of such age; and the same shall be called out to the clerk, who shall make the like notes on the list of voters kept by them.

In all cases where the name of the person claiming to vote is found on the list furnished by the commissioners and assessor, or his right to vote, when not found thereon or not, is objected to by any qualified citizen, it shall be the duty of the inspectors to examine such person on oath as to his qualifications, and if he claim to have resided within the State for one year or more, his oath shall not be conclusive thereof, but he shall make proof by at least one competent witness, who shall be a qualified elector, that he has resided in the district for more than ten days next immediately preceding such election, and shall also himself swear that his bonafide residence, in pursuance of his lawful calling, is in said district, and that he did not remove into said district for the purpose of voting therein.

Every person qualified as aforesaid, and who shall make due proof, if required, of his residence and payment of taxes as aforesaid, shall be admitted to vote into the township, ward or district in which he shall reside.

If any person shall prevent or attempt to prevent any officer of any election under this Act from holding such elections, or use or threaten any violence to any such officer, or shall interrupt or improperly intrude into or hinder the execution of the duty, or shall block up the window or avenue to any window where the same may be holding, or shall riotously disturb the peace at such election, or shall use any intimidating threats, force or violence, with design to influence unduly or overawe any elector, or to prevent him from voting, or to restrain the freedom of choice, such person, on conviction, shall be fine; in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for any term not less than three nor more than twelve months; and if it shall be shown to the court where the trial of such offence shall be had that the person so offending was not a resident of the city, ward, district or township where the offence was committed, and not entitled to vote therein, then, on conviction, he shall be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than two years.

If any person duly qualified shall be unduly prevented at any election of this commonwealth, or, being otherwise qualified, shall vote out of his proper district, or if any person knowing the want of such qualifications shall aid or procure such person to vote, the person offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding two hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in any term not exceeding three months.

If any person shall vote at more than one election district, or otherwise fraudulently vote more than once on the same day, or shall fraudulently fold and deliver to the inspector of the ticketa different from those with the intent to vote, or shall procure another to do so, he or they so offending shall, on conviction, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, and be imprisoned for a term not less than three nor more than twelve months.

If any person not qualified to vote in this commonwealth agreeably to law (except the sons of qualified citizens) shall appear at any place of election for the purpose of influencing the citizens qualified to vote, he shall, on conviction, forfeit and pay any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for every such offense, and be imprisoned for any term not exceeding three months.

CHANGE IN THE MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the several counties of this commonwealth, approved March 30, 1866:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this commonwealth, at the general, township, borough or special elections, are hereby hereafter authorized and required to vote by tickets printed or written or partly printed and party written, severally classified as follow: One ticket shall embrace the name of all judges of courts voted for, and be labelled outside "Judiciary"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for, and be labelled "State"; one ticket shall embrace the name of all county officers voted for, and be labelled "County"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labelled "Township"; one ticket shall embrace the names of all borough officers voted for, and be labelled "Borough"; and each class shall be deposited in seperate ballot-boxes.

AMENDMENT TO U. S. CONSTITUTION.

"SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

FIRST AND SECOND SECTION OF ACT OF CONGRESS OF MARCH 31, 1870.

"SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise entitled to vote at any election by the people, in any state, territory, district, county, city, parish, township, school district, municipality, or other territorial sub-division, shall be entitled and allowed to vote at all such elections, without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, any constitution, law, custom, usage or regulation of any state or territory, or by or under its authority, to the contrary notwithstanding.

"SEC. 2. *And be is further enacted*, That if by or under the authority of the constitution or laws of any state, or the laws of any territory, any act is or shall be required to be done as a prerequisite or qualification for voting, and by such constitution or law persons or officers are or shall be charged with the performance of duties in furnishing to citizens an opportunity to perform such prerequisite or to become qualified to vote, it shall be the duty of every person and officer to give all citizens of the United States the same and equal opportunity to perform such prerequisite and to become qualified to vote, without distinction of race, or previous condition of servitude; and if any such person or officer shall refuse or knowingly omit to give full effect to this section, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action on the case, with full costs and such allowance for counsel fees as the court shall deem just, and shall also, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction thereof, be fined not less than five hundred dollars or be imprisoned not less than one month and not more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 10 OF AN ACT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE OF APRIL 6, A. D. 1870.

SEC. 10. That so much of every Act of Assembly as provides that only with freemen are entitled to vote, or be registered as voters, or as claiming to vote at any general or special election of this commonwealth, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that hereafter all freemen, without distinction of color, shall be enrolled and registered according to the provisions of the first section of the Act approved 17th of April, 1865, entitled "An Act further supplementary to the Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," and when otherwise qualified under the existing laws, be entitled to vote at all general and special election in this commonwealth.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

At the same time and places, also, an election will be held for delegates to the convention to amend the Constitution of the State, in conformity with the Act, entitled "An Act to provide for calling a convention to amend the Constitution," approved April 11, 1872. As prescribed by said act, the following rules and regulations shall apply to said election, and the returns of the same:

First. At the general election to be held the second Tuesday of October next, there shall be elected by the qualified electors of this Commonwealth, delegates to a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State; the said convention shall consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, to be elected in the manner following: Twenty-eight members thereof shall be elected in the State at large, as follows: Each voter of the State shall vote for not more than fourteen candidates, and the twenty-eight highest in vote shall be declared elected; ninety-nine delegates shall be appointed to and elected from the different Senatorial districts of the State, three delegates to be elected for each Senator therefrom; and in choosing all district delegates, each voter shall be entitled to vote for not more than two of the members to be chosen from his district, and the three candidates highest in vote shall be declared elected, except in the county of Allegheny, forming the Twenty-third Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than six candidates, and the nine highest in vote shall be elected, and in the counties of Luzerne, Monroe and Pike, forming the Fiftieth Senatorial District, where no voter shall vote for more than four candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be elected, and six additional delegates shall be chosen from the city of Philadelphia, by a vote at large in said city, and in their election no voter shall vote for more than three candidates, and the six highest in vote shall be declared elected.

Second. The Judges and Inspectors for each election district shall provide two suitable boxes for each poll, one in which to deposit the tickets voted for Delegates at large, and the other in which to deposit the tickets voted for District Delegates; which boxes shall be labelled respectively, "Delegates at large," "District Delegates;" and in each district in the city of Philadelphia an additional box shall be provided for each poll, in which to deposit the tickets voted for "City Delegates;" and said last mentioned boxes must each be labelled "City Delegates."

Third. The said election shall be held and conducted by the proper election officers of the several election district of the Commonwealth, and shall be governed and regulated in all respects by the general election laws of the Commonwealth, so far as the same shall be applicable thereto, and by laws, inconsistent with the provisions of said act.

Fourth. The tickets to be voted for members at large of the convention shall have on the outside the words "Delegates at large," and on the inside the names of the candidates to be voted for, not exceeding fourteen in number.

Fifth. The tickets to be voted for district members of the convention shall have on the outside the words "District Delegates," and on the inside the name or names of the candidates voted for, not exceeding the proper number limited as aforesaid; but any ticket which shall contain a greater number of names than the number for which the voter shall be entitled to vote, shall be rejected; and in case of "City Delegates to be chosen at large in Philadelphia the words, "City Delegates," shall be on the outside of the ticket.

Sixth. In the city of Philadelphia the return judges shall meet at the State House, at ten o'clock on the second day after the day of holding the election, and make out the returns for said city, of the votes cast therein for delegates at large and city district delegates, to be members of the convention, the return judges of the several election districts within each county of the state, excluding Philadelphia, shall meet on Friday next after holding the election, at the usual place for the meeting of the return judges of their county, and make out full and regular returns for the county, of the votes cast therein for members of the convention, and for district members of the same; and the proceedings of the return judges of the said city of Philadelphia, and of the several counties of the Commonwealth, in the making out of their returns, shall be the same as those prescribed for return judges in the case of an election for Governor, except that returns transmitted to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, shall be addressed to that officer alone and not to the Speaker of the Senate.

J. P. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DUTIES OF THE RETURN JUDGES.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the seventy-sixth section of the Act first aforesaid, the Judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election in their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one Judge from each district, at the *Court House in the Borough of Ebensburg*, on the third day after the day of the election, being on FRIDAY, the 11th day of OCTOBER, 1872, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and then and there to do and perform the duties required by said Judges. Also, that where a judge, by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend such meeting of Judges, then the certificate or return shall be taken charge of by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of the district, who shall do and perform the duties required of said Judge in the first case.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND, at my office in Ebensburg, this 9th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-sixth.

Sept. 13-4t. W. B. BONACKER, Sheriff.

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MONONGAHELA & OLD RYE WHISKY,

AND ALL KINDS OF

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

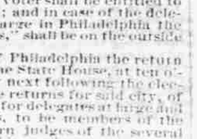
AND IMPORTERS OF

Foreign Wines, Gins, Brandies, &c.,

No. 315 Liberty Street.

Dec. 6, 1871-3m. PITTSBURGH, PA.

MUSIC! MUSIC!!—The "SISTERS OF ST. JOSEPH" will be prepared to give Lessons on the PIANO MELODEON or CABINET ORGAN at any time after Easter.



☞ For terms apply to the Superioress, Sister M. HORTENSE, or to Rev. R. C. CHRISTY, Clarges moderate.

Ebensburg, April 1, 1871 -tf.

F. P. TIERNEY..... JAMES F. NULL.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

—OF—

TIERNEY & NULL,

Colonnade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-'71-tf.]

OATMAN & LAKE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

EBENSBURG, PA.

☞ Prompt attention given to CLAIMS of all kind in Cambria county, and throughout the United States and Canadas. [Feb. 16.-ly.*]

F. A. SHOEMAKER..... WM. R. SECHLER.

SHOEMAKER & SECHLER,

Attorneys-at-Law,

[9-16.] EBENSBURG, CAMBRIA CO., PA. [tf.]

GEO. A. BERRY,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

☞ Office in rooms recently occupied by W. H. Sechler, Esq., in Thomas Lloyd's new building, Centre street, Ebensburg, Pa. [Aug. 16.]

C. L. PERSHING,

Attorney-at-Law.

☞ Office on Franklin street, (up stairs,) over Benton's Hardware Store, Johnstown, Pa.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug-27-]

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. [10-14-tf.

JOHN P. LINTON, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in building southwest corner of Main and Franklin streets, second story. Entrance on Franklin street.

THOMAS CARLAND,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN

GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,

FISH SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,

BACON, FLOUR,

FEED AND PROVISIONS,

1323 Eleventh Avenue,

Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.

All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Wood and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's printed price lists, and all other goods in my line at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present the peculiar advantage of saving them all freight and drayage, as they are not required to pay freights from the principal cities and no drayage charges are made. Dealers may rest assured that my goods are of the best quality and my prices as moderate as city rates. By doing a fair, upright business, and by promptly and satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope to merit the patronage of retail dealers and others in Cambria county and elsewhere. Orders respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

THOMAS CARLAND.

Altoona, July 29, 1869. tf.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

GEORGE W. YEAGER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HEATING AND COOK STOVES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,

And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING

and all other work in his line.

Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,

ALTOONA, PA.

The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public

STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

EBENSBURG

DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Cirrate Magnesia, Ess Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.;

CIGARS AND TOBACCOS.

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

☞ We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY.

July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS!

BOOTS AND SHOES

For Men's and Boys' Wear.

The undersigned respectfully informs his numerous customers and the public generally that he is prepared to manufacture BOOTS and SHOES of any desired size or quality, from the finest French calf-skin boots to the coarsest brogan, in the VERY BEST MANNER, on the shortest notice, and at as moderate prices as like work can be obtained anywhere.

Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

☞ Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.

JOHN D. THOMAS.

Geis & Foster,

Nos. 113 and 115 Clinton Street.

Johnstown, Pa.

Invite the attention of buyers to their large and elegant stock of

SUMMER GOODS!

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.,

AT EVERY PRICE!

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement need any one

SUFFER WITH PAIN.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPTHERIA,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
ANTI-BILIOUS, INFLUENZA,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE, FEVER AND AGUE.

The application of Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH, HEARTBURN, SICK HEADACHE, DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, COLIC, and ALL INTERNAL PAINS.

Travellers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow and other Fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE OF FLESH AND WEIGHT—CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES:

SO QUICK, SO RAPID ARE THE CHANGES THE BODY UNDERGOES UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Secretions and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound materials. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers, Tumors in the Throat, Stomach, Liver, Uterus and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumous Diseases, Erysipelas, Eruptions of the Skin, Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Carbuncles, Boils, Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancer in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm, and all wasting of the Generative System, whether the sad victim of Indiscretion, Dissipation, Exposure, Self-Abuse, Over-Indulgence, or the destroyer, Mercury, and a few days' use will prove to any person using them that all the above forms of disease is potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the waste and decomposition that is continually running, only receive in return for the food taken, one particle of new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does do—NO CURE NEED BE DESPAIRED OF. Resolvent and all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only

Kidney & Bladder Complaints,